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Edmonton Bulletin

AN INDEPENDENT NEWSPAPER IN PUBLIC SERVICE

Weather
Today and Tuesday—Partly cloudy with scattered showers.
Sun rises Tuesday 5.39. Sets 9.43. Light up vehicles by 10.03; light up aircraft by 22.13 hours.
Edmonton Temperatures—Sunday, maximum, 67 above; Monday, minimum, 45 above.

SIXTY-THIRD YEAR — EDMONTON, ALBERTA—MONDAY, JULY 26, 1943 — Telephone 26121 — PRICE 5 CENTS — BY CARRIER 25 Cents A Week

Complete Text of Monetary Reform Debate in House of Commons

Italy Under Martial Law

Whereabouts of Ousted Mussolini Remains Mystery

High Fascists 'Out' As Badoglio Names New Italo Cabinet

ALGIERS, July 26.—(AP)—Marshal Pietro Badoglio was reported today to have ordered 22 Italian divisions home from Yugoslavia and Greece, and to have recalled three or four more from France.

MADRID, July 26.—(BUP)—Usually reliable sources said today that Benito Mussolini and other Fascist leaders and ministers now are under police protection at a villa believed to be in the Rome area.

By HARRISON SALISBURY
Exclusive to The Edmonton Bulletin
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LONDON, July 26.—Marshal Pietro Badoglio, new premier of Italy, proclaimed country-wide martial law today and unconfirmed reports circulated that ousted Premier Benito Mussolini had fled into exile or been arrested by the army as a "war criminal" to be turned over to the Allies.

An authoritative source said that Britain was ready to talk peace terms with the new Italian regime, but there still was deep mystery around Badoglio's intentions regarding a separate peace as well as around the fate of the fallen Duce.

Badoglio announced a new Italian cabinet with himself as chief of state and Rafaele Guariglia, ambassador to Turkey, as foreign minister. Guariglia is a career diplomat who has always followed orders. The new cabinet swept out all the former high Fascist party leaders and retained only one man, Leonardo Piccardi, as minister of corporations. In general it appeared to be a cabinet of bureaucrats who are likely to be distinguished only by their willingness to follow Badoglio and the King.

May Try to Make Deal With Allies

The German propaganda line was intended to convince Europe that the Italians would fight on with the Nazis. Rumors circulating in Stockholm, however, suggested that the new premier at Rome might desire to make a deal with the United Nations and turn Mussolini over to them for trial —if he could get out from under German domination. The rumors lacked any official support.

It appeared likely that the true position of the new Italian government would emerge only after considerable delay, although an expected speech by Prime Minister Winston Churchill at the next sitting of the House of Commons may clarify the outlook.

The outstanding question regarding Italy concerned the position of German armed forces in that country and of Italian troops in the Nazi-conquered Balkans. It was estimated that the Germans have from seven to nine divisions (possibly 130,000 men) in Italy and Sicily and there has been much speculation that the Nazis eventually would seek to set up a defence line protecting the northern industrial area of Italy above the Po river.

No Evidence of Peace Proposal

Although Badoglio was known to have opposed the Nazis as well as the Fascists in the past, there was no concrete evidence that he would try to oust the Germans and seek peace with the Allies. The nearest Rome radio came to hinting at an anti-German stand was the discontinuance of daily lessons in the German language and failure to broadcast any foreign news, omitting even the daily Nazi war communique.

Badoglio emphasized that the Fascist organization was

Continued on Page 8, Col. 1

Mussolini Loses Post



After 21 years of dictatorship over Italy and its people, Benito Mussolini last night resigned as head of the government, prime minister and secretary of state, to be succeeded by Marshal Pietro Badoglio. Mussolini's exact whereabouts and fate are unknown, but it is variously reported that he has been captured while trying to flee to Germany and that he and other high Fascists were under arrest. The "Sawdust Caesar" is shown in one of his typical poses addressing a Fascist throng in the days when his "8,000,000 Italian bayonets" were managing with difficulty to defeat the helpless Ethiopians.

Wide Reaction

Ouster of Mussolini Seen Prelude to Separate Peace

By The Canadian Press

From around the world today came speculation and assertion that the exit of Benito Mussolini as premier of Italy had spelled out the prelude of a separate peace for Germany's Axis partner.

In capital after capital the reaction, although frequently only semi-official, was that a tottering Italy had moved one step nearer to an exit from the war, whether through early armistice or capitulation to marching Allied armies.

Some of the reaction follows:

London: There was unofficial speculation that the British and American governments might soon present terms for "honorable capitulation" to King Victor Emmanuel and Marshal Pietro Badoglio. However, there was evidence of an attitude not to relax and wait for Italy to quit, but rather to "put it on" for a smash finish.

Ottawa—Prime Minister Mackenzie King said the resignation "appears to be the beginning of the end of the Fascist regime."

Washington: Despite official silence, there was wide speculation that in choosing Marshal Badoglio to head the military government, the King had more than nodded at the Churchill-Roosevelt invitation to the Italian people to rid themselves of their Fascist government. Many believed there soon might be a bid for separate peace.

Moscow: The immediate reaction, as heard in homes and on streetcars and subways, was that Germany had suffered a severe blow.

Germany: German propagandists asserted that Mussolini's exit was "among developments running counter to the Allies' wishes." One dispatch declared that "the change

Continued on aPge 8, Col. 7

New Italian Cabinet Named

Exclusive to The Edmonton Bulletin
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LONDON, July 26.—The Rome radio tonight announced the formation of a new Italian cabinet, including the following members:

Chief of government: Marshal Pietro Badoglio.

Foreign minister: Raffaele Guariglia.

Minister of interior: Bruno Fornacari.

Minister of war: Antonio Sorice.

Minister of navy: Rear Admiral Rafaello de Curten.

Minister for Italian Africa: Gen. Melchiade Gatta.

Minister of justice: Gaeteno Ozzarilli.

Minister of finance: Domenico Bartolini.

Air: Renato Tandagli.

Education: Leonardo Severi.

Public works: Alessandro Brizzi.

Communications: Gen. Frederico Amoroso.

Corporations: Leonardo Piccardi.

Popular culture: Guido Rocco.

Currency: Giovanni Campora.

War production: Gen. Carlo Savagarda.

Under secretary to president of council: Dr. Pietro Baratono.

Announcement of the new cabinet, from which all of the former Fascist leaders were cleaned out, was preceded by a statement that "His Majesty, the King Emperor, at the suggestion of the head of the government, the Prime Minister, had nominated the new cabinet members.

P.E.I. Election May Be Called

CHARLOTTETOWN, July 26.—(CP)—The Charlottetown Guardian in a news story today reported the possibility that Premier J. Walter Jones might call a provincial election in Prince Edward Island within the next month or two to confirm his recent selection as head of the Liberal government. Mr. Jones was appointed premier last April when Thane A. Campbell resigned to become chief justice of the island.

Ontario Labor Minister Is Ill

KENORA, Ont., July 26.—(CP)—Teken suddenly ill, Hon. Peter Heenan, Ontario minister of labor, was admitted to hospital here over the week-end. Mr. Heenan, running as a Liberal candidate for Kenora in the Ontario general election Aug. 4 said he expected to be sufficiently recovered in a few days to continue his speaking campaign. The nature of his illness was not disclosed.

B.C. Premier to Confer in City

VICTORIA, July 26.—(CP)—For the purpose of discussing diverse questions relating to the large influx of population into the Peace River district, and more particularly Dawson Creek, Premier John Hart, accompanied by his secretary and E. H. Bridgman, deputy minister of municipal affairs, will leave for Edmonton Monday. They will confer with Maj.-Gen. W. W. Foster, special commissioner for the northwest, in connection with these problems.

Among the questions to be discussed are those affecting the water supply and sewage disposal of Dawson Creek and other matters affecting the province due to the stationing of large numbers of servicemen throughout that territory.

Following his conference with Maj.-Gen. Foster the premier's party will proceed to Dawson Creek where Mr. Hart will be able to study at first hand matters pertaining to the Alaska highway and the linking of it with British Columbia's main highway network.

Coldwell Raps Farm Debt Act

SELKIRK, Man., July 26.—(CP)—M. J. Coldwell, national C.C.F. leader, said in a federal by-election address here Saturday night that the debt adjustment bill passed recently by parliament was a triumph for mortgage companies not the farmer.

He claimed the government had left the debt adjustment bill until the windup of the house of commons session and then stated the act also applied to Manitoba.

Enemy Falls Back

Allied Troops Driving Ahead On Sicily Isle

By VIRGIL PINKLEY
Exclusive to The Edmonton Bulletin
Copyright, 1943, by British United Press

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, North Africa, July 26—Allied troops driving the Axis into the northeastern corner of Sicily pressed their offensive from all sides today but bitter Axis resistance slowed the Canadian troops pushing in from the centre, a communique announced.

As the final lunge to crush the enemy on Sicily approached, the German and Italian forces fell back to a line starting in the foothills of Mt. Etna south of Catania and running north and west to San Stefano on the north coast. The enemy-held coastline already has been reduced to little more than 135 miles.

The Canadians, who had driven a wedge into the Axis lines north of Leonforte, continued to advance slowly in the fact of strong enemy forces fighting desperately to prevent the Axis forces fighting stubbornly before Catania from being trapped by Montgomery's coastal wing.

The American Seventh Army, mopping up western Sicily and swinging eastward to participate in the final assault to crush the Germans and Italians on their narrowing enemy bridgehead, captured 7,000 more prisoners, including six generals and an admiral to

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Great Blows

Essen Heavily Hit by Allies In Night Raid

By WALTER LOGAN
Exclusive to The Edmonton Bulletin
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LONDON, July 26.—Hundreds of big R.A.F. and R.C.A.F. bombers rounded out the heaviest week-end air offensive of the war last night with a major attack on Essen, site of Germany's great Krupp arms works and one of the most-bombed cities in the Reich.

Every type of British and American plane in the European armada participated in day and night raids, ranging as far north as Trondheim, as far south as Leghorn and deep into Germany.

Maintaining the round-the-clock schedule, other formations of bombers and fighters roared across Dover Strait in daylight today.

Twenty-five bombers were lost in last night's heavy attack on Essen and a smaller-scale raid by swift wooden Mosquito bombers on Hamburg and Cologne. Germany's second and third cities respectively. The raid on Hamburg was the third in a little more than 24 hours.

The British and Canadian bombers flying through good weather, hit Essen for the 57th time on a clear night with much smaller in scale than the record assault on Hamburg Saturday night in which 2,300 tons of explosives were dropped.

First reports indicated the Essen raid made deep new inroads on industrial production in the Nazi war machine. Five enemy fighters were destroyed by the bombers and six planes operating over western Europe.

12 U.S. Airmen Are Killed When Bombers Collide

HAVANA, July 26.—(AP)—Two United States bombers starting on a patrol Sunday collided 2,000 feet above Cuban army headquarters, killing 12 American airmen.

The planes were loaded with bombs, and some of the crewmen might have saved their lives by jettisoning the high explosives on the crowded beaches or army headquarters, but they tried to make crash landings at sea and the planes blew up.

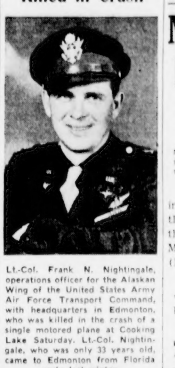
Pensioners in B.C. May Get $5 More

VANCOUVER, July 26.—(CP)—British Columbia's old age pensioners will receive $30 a month if the provincial and federal governments can reach a mutually satisfactory agreement over division of an additional $5 a month pension ordered at Ottawa, Provincial Secretary Pearson announced today.

The present B.C. old-age pension is $25 a month, B.C. and Alberta are the only provinces now paying $25. Others pay $20.

Hon. Dr. W. W. Cross, Alberta's minister of health and public welfare, said here Saturday that the provincial cabinet would discuss the pension question as soon as definite word of the $5 increase was received from Ottawa.

Killed in Crash



Lt.-Col. Frank N. Nightingale, operations officer for the Alaskan Wing of the United States Army Air Force Transport Command, with headquarters in Edmonton, who was killed in the crash of a single motored plane at Cooking Lake Saturday. Lt.-Col. Nightingale, who was only 33 years old, came to Edmonton from Florida early last winter.

At Cooking Lake

Noted Officer U.S. Air Force Dies in Crash

Lt.-Col. Frank N. Nightingale, operations officer of the Alaskan Wing, Air Transport Command, was killed Saturday night when his single-motored plane crashed in the water about 200 yards off the east shore of Cooking Lake. Cooking Lake is about 20 miles southeast of Edmonton. He was 33 years old.

On a routine night flight, Lt.-Col. Nightingale was coming down over the water for a landing on the runway which extended to within a few rods of the east shore. Whether his motor failed or the distance to the shoreline was misjudged will be determined by a board of officers, U.S. Army officials said. Hundreds of Edmontonians at the lake for the week-end witnessed the crash.

Lt. Robert Love, also of the Air Transport Command, who was nearby in an outboard motor boat, hurried to the scene, which was submerged except for the tail and one wing in about eight feet of water. He dove in, entered the plane and managed to extricate Lt.-Col. Nightingale from the safety belt which still held him in his seat.

TO PROBE CAUSE

Within a few minutes Lt. Love had brought Lt.-Col. Nightingale to the dock where artificial respiration

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Canning Sugar Coupons Valid

OTTAWA, July 26.—(CP)—Effective today, August and September canning sugar coupons are good for the purchase of sugar, the prices board announced in a statement which said the move was made to help women who wish to can fruit now available. Expiry date of the coupons remains unchanged.

"This does not mean that additional sugar for home canning will be available later in the season," a spokesman emphasized. "The move is made for the convenience of women who want to can the fruit that is available now, instead of spreading their canning activities throughout the whole summer. There is no present prospect of the present canning sugar allowance being increased."

More Canucks Reach Britain

LONDON, July 26.—(CP)—A new Canadian infantry regiment has arrived safely from Canada at a British port, Canadian military headquarters announced today.

The date of the arrival was not announced. With the regiment came a large number of reinforcements for all arms and services of the Canadian army overseas.

Paratroops were included in the contingent.

Use Bank of Canada

McGeer and Blackmore Lead Demand in House For Financial Reform

The Edmonton Bulletin in the public interest and as a service to its readers publishes in full the debate on "Monetary Reform" in the House of Commons, Saturday, July 24. Many readers may wish to save today's issue for future reference.—EDITOR.

OTTAWA, July 26.—(CP)—Strong demand for changes in the government financial policies to make greater use of the nation's credit was made Saturday at the final sitting of the House of Commons by New Democracy members, G. G. McGeer (Lib., Vancouver Burrard), and Arthur Slaught (Lib., Parry Sound).

Mr. McGeer said the fact banks loaned credit and were repaid in legal tender cash was "one of the tragic and badly misused powers enjoyed by the banking monopoly."

Mr. Slaight said 85 per cent of bank services were used by large corporations who should pay for these services, rather than the small man with the savings account which had little activity.

Mr. McGeer said a nation that could provide billions for war should be able to provide "reasonable" old-age pension allowances. As part of the social credit program there should be pensions placing Canada in the forefront of the world as a nation caring for the aged.

Mr. Ilsley said he had favored Dominion jurisdiction over old-age pensions and he looked forward to a system of contributory old-age pensions after the war.

Mr. McGeer launched the pensions debate, saying that while Canada was caring for servicemen and their dependents on a scale higher than in any other country, the same couldn't be said of the care given an "equally-deserving" group, the needy aged people.

He read correspondence in which he had written to the premiers of the nine provinces suggesting that they urge the federal government to seek a constitutional amendment placing jurisdiction over old-age pensions in the hands of the Dominion. He urged a lowering of the age limit and raising of the maximum paid to old-age pensioners.

Norman Jaques (N.D., Wetaskiwin) said he proposed to read from the Protocols of Zion, documents

Continued on Page 2, Col. 1

Two Exceptions

Canned Goods Stocks Frozen By New Order

OTTAWA, July 26.—(CP)—The Prices Board today froze stocks of canned goods in the hands of canners and wholesalers "to assure supplies of canned fruits and vegetables for civilian and military requirements for next winter."

The board's order affects all canned fruit and vegetable products except canned soups, baby foods, jams, jellies and marmalades. Frozen and dehydrated products are not affected.

The board's announcement said that under the plan the public will be asked to refrain from using canned fruits and vegetables during the season when fresh supplies are on the market.

WITHHOLDS PACK

"The action takes the form of withholding from the retail market the current pack of canned vegetables and fruit and the remainder of the 1942 pack now in the hands of canners and wholesalers, thus conserving stocks during the period when supplies of fresh products are readily available," said the board in a statement.

The freezing order is effective immediately and applies to canners, wholesalers and those retailers who operate central warehouses or storage places separate from their retail stores. All contracts and agreements entered into by canners prior to the new order are declared to be reinstated or varied later if possible in compliance with the new ruling.

Kiska Battered

WASHINGTON, July 26.—(BUP)—U.S. planes blasted Japanese positions on Kiska 10 times last Saturday, the navy department announced today.

Plan Retreat

Nazis Wreck Orel in Face Of Red Drive

LONDON, July 26.—(BUP)—Red armies driving against Orel captured 70 towns and villages today in advances of three to six miles, a special Russian communique reported.

By HENRY SHAPIRO
Exclusive to The Edmonton Bulletin
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MOSCOW, July 26.—Soviet military advices said today that the Germans were wrecking Orel in apparent preparation for withdrawal and the Red army was expected to drive into it at any time.

Front reports said a Russian column driving behind Orel from the north had cut the railroad to Bryansk and advanced to bring under fire the highway roughly paralleling the line about 20 miles to the south.

The plight of the German garrison at Orel, 90 miles to the north, is the sole route of retreat from Orel, against which Soviet troops were

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HOLLYWOOD, July 26.—(AP)—Lana Turner, film actress, gave birth to a seven-pound 14-ounce daughter in Hollywood hospital yesterday. "Both are fine," reported Dr. Benson Thompson.

Gleanings From Today's Want Ads

(Turn to Pages 12 and 13)

GENERAL Electric vacuum cleaner, guaranteed. Phone 6406, 845, Apply ...
(Heading 30—Articles for Sale)

MAID wanted for man and wife only. Light work. Separate room and bath and good wages. Wages $30 per month. Apply ...
(Heading 15—Farm Help Wtd.)

20 ACRES of good soil, 1½ acres broken, cultivated. Phone 6406, Apply ...
(Heading 70—Acreage)

OAK dining room suite. Good Cheer furnace, pipes and register. Mooser and sectional boiler. ...
(Heading 30—Articles for Sale)

5-ROOM semi-modern house, corner lot, clear title, $2,500. Phone Kroschel 6744 evenings and week-ends, or after alone coal stove. By appointment Apply ...
(Heading 50—Houses for Sale)

Deaths Recorded Today

Mrs. Pearl Diduck.
Mrs. Marion Johnson.
Mrs. Sarah Jane Stewart.
Mrs. Harriett Rebecca Miller.
Mrs. Mary Ann Young.
Cpl. John Thomas Vasileff.
Mr. George Deftel.
Mr. Samuel Allan.
Mr. William McQueen.
Mr. Mike Hiniuk.

Use Bank of Canada

McGeer and Blackmore Lead Demand in House For Financial Reform

Continued from Page One

alleged to indicate Jewish plans on international affairs, or on financial proposals.

The finance minister said that on an item for departmental administration Mr. Jaques could not read into the record "some fraudulent or forged Jew-hailing document in 1915 which are called the Protocols of Zion."

Deputy Speaker Bradette said he did not think any member would wish "to overload Hansard" after all the discussion there had been on money matters.

QUOTES STATESMEN

Mr. Jaques quoted an extract from the protocols on the stabilization of land values, and followed also statements by British and United States statesmen on the international control of currency.

He said he opposed proposals whereby national sovereignty would be surrendered in a supra-national authority dealing with financial matters.

Following are texts of speakers in the financial debate.

Victor Quelch (N.D., Acadia)

I wish to discuss as briefly as possible the proposals which were put forward by certain officials in the United States and Great Britain and Canada regarding an international stabilization of currency and an international bank, or banks.

The Canadian officials in their pamphlet outlined their objective in the following words:

"The establishment of an international monetary mechanism which will aid in the restoration and development of healthy international trade after the war, which will achieve a high degree of exchange stability, and which will not conflict with the desire of countries to carry out such policies as they may deem appropriate to achieve, as far as possible, economic stability at a high level of employment and income's".

The British proposals also outline their objective, in subsection (G) of section 1, in a somewhat similar way.

SEEK GOLD MARKETS

I have read these proposals through carefully, and I have come to the conclusion that the officials of all three countries are apparently more interested in trying to find a profitable market for the gold of the world, than they are interested in trying to devise ways and means whereby the gold production of their countries can be used to help dominate world trade than there were to reach their declared objective, namely to find ways and means of bringing about the fullest possible exchange of goods as between nations.

I have looked through a number of periodicals, including the Wall Street Journal, the Christian Science Monitor, and Foreign Affairs Quarterly and I find that the majority of their writers seem to take the same view as the British Chancellor of the Exchequer and what Williams has to say in the last number of Foreign Affairs.

Not only that, the plans fundamentally similar in their mechanical aspects—

—He is referring to the British and United States plans.

—But the monetary mechanism provided in both is essentially a gold standard mechanism.

Then, referring to the Keynes plan, he says:

"One could fairly readily believe the lines that these provisions are due not to any great concern about gold on Keynes part, but most likely to his recognition of the political requirements of getting his plan accepted. With the British Empire the principal gold producer, and the U.S.A. the principal gold holder, it is hardly likely any plan which does not provide a market of a monetary use for gold will be acceptable in either country."

If that is true, I think we must admit that a very selfish motive lurked in that proposal. I do not say any what might be called a "rich nations' proposal, and for that reason personally I am not in favor of it, because I do not like to see us going to achieve the objective laid down at the beginning of both these pamphlets, which I have read, I forgive us the names of the Canadian officials who drafted those proposals. Personally I would like to know the terms of the reference under which these proposals were drawn up. Were these officials told to draw up certain proposals whereby we could reach the objective of the freest possible exchange of goods as between nations, or were they told to find ways and means by which gold might be utilized as the international medium of exchange? I think that has a very direct bearing on the matter.

SOME CONCLUSION

I believe that Keynes has come to the same conclusion as Williams has come to, that he did not think gold was necessary, but in order to satisfy certain people he put in a place for gold. He mentions in his proposals that the United States, holding as they do large quantities of gold would probably insist on gold being utilized. I agree with Harold Fleming in the Christian Science Monitor:

"The least is that they have in themselves little or nothing to recommend them except the ability to shackle structure and machinery of pre-war international credit except a couple of famous names."

And now we can add one more to it and make it three.

These proposals in my opinion do not solve the problems relating to the common balance of trade as between nations, and the greatest problem before the war was that of ways and means by which we might bring about an even balance of trade.

In the past there has been a fight for foreign markets, resulting in an unbalanced trade, and I would say that that fight has been largely responsible for the wars of the past. It is true to say that all capitalist countries have had difficulty in finding profitable markets for their goods, not only internally but externally as well, not because the people who required those goods decided not to buy them, but because the people who required those goods, generally speaking, did not have the money with which to buy them. Consequently, all industrialized nations endeavored to maintain a favorable balance of trade or of payments.

QUOTES STATESMAN

I would draw the minister's attention in that regard to a statement made by the former chancellor of the exchequer of Great Britain. Dealing with this very matter, speaking before the American Bankers' Association on October 8, 1925, he had this to say:

"For over two centuries British capital—that is, credit—had been lent to other countries. Year by year England—or England in 1925, she either consumed herself or could exchange for the products of other nations and she could not afford to lend it abroad unless she gave the purchaser a long credit. Foreign loans and foreign issues were taken up in England and the proceeds were spent in paying for the surplus production. British factories and workshops were kept in good employment.

That is the point I wish the minister to notice.

But it was a condition of their prosperity that a part of their output should be disposed of in this way."

That is, in order to maintain prosperity in England it was necessary to maintain a favorable balance of payments. He also pointed out that that was the policy of England for two centuries before the last war, and that that policy up to this one the United States of America, being a large creditor nation, to a considerable extent refused to accept gold in payment for her credit. She demanded gold wherever possible, and as a result she has accumulated very large holdings of gold. The Wall Street Journal, in commenting on the policy of the United States, stated that in its relation ti these proposals, has this to say:

"If we want to export things and not imports we must make up our minds either to invest the excess of our exports or lend it overseas. Any normal way of doing it at least part of the interest on the loans and profit on the investments, to say nothing of lasting capital and principal, is unreflected."

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WHAT BRITAIN DID

To a very large extent that is exactly what Britain did before the First Great War, because we find that during the period of seventy years before the last war England lent in the neighborhood of £4,000,000,000 or more, whatever, or seventeen billion dollars in her foreign trade. Nevertheless, according to the chancellor of the exchequer that process brought prosperity to Britain. I would say that it brought prosperity to certain classes of people, to certain classes of industry, but it did not bring prosperity to the masses of that country. Insofar as the manufacturers were concerned, it maintained them at a fairly level production and to that extent brought prosperity.

I think it may be said that from 1925 to 1929 Canada maintained an average favorable balance of payments in the neighborhood of $218,000,000. I got these figures from the "Canada Year Book". Apparently she was following the same policy that Great Britain, trying to dump her unemployment problem on the doorsteps of other nations instead of solving it internally. Instead of maintaining an effective demand against her internal production, and a trade which kept surplus production abroad and accept as few imports as possible in return, so that the money with which no goods were brought back could return to help to maintain effective demand against her production internally.

I merely mention these things in order to point out that one of the committee to pre-war problems which unquestionably will be immediately at the close of this war is the question of the form of international bank or international banks which will be set up. I am satisfied that no form of international bank or international banks will solve the problem because it is an internal problem. Before any scheme of currency stabilization can operate satisfactorily the nations will have to put their own house in order.

MAINTAIN DEMAND

They will have to find ways and means of maintaining an effective demand against their own production and will have to be willing to export their goods in order to pay for the surplus production of other nations and thus build an even balance of trade. Unless that is done, no international bank can bring world stability into the nations are first of all willing to bring about economic stability within their own borders. I am sure that even the experts of other nations for their own experts. If the United States and Canada are to hope to give leadership in this matter, then I think they will have to do it by example. What I mean to say is that we cannot expect other nations to be very enthusiastic about following the leadership of the United States or of the British Empire when at the same time they see in either of these nations millions of people on relief. If therefore we are to give leadership we must set our own house in order.

I think it will be agreed that during the past decade these so-called democracies were held up to a good deal of contempt by the fascist nations. Those nations looked upon those democracies as decadent. While the resources of the fascist nations were appreciating, the resources of the democracies were depreciating, and there is no question that our prestige has suffered greatly, especially in the Middle East.

Of course, the great mistake the fascist nations made was this. They did not realize that democratic way of life for that situation, whereas they should have condemned the people who were profiteering and the fascist nations those democracies would have condemned the people who were profiteering and the fascist nations within those nations. The trouble was that during that period the people who actually took some form of financialism which was nothing more or less than a hidden form of fascism.

ILLUSTRATES POINT

Let me give an illustration. I know the minister does not like me to use extravagant language at any time and he never hesitates to criticize me if he thinks that I do so. Let me illustrate what I mean by chancellor of the exchequer of Great Britain. Dealing with this very matter, speaking before the American Bankers' Association on October 8, 1925, he had this to say:

"For over two centuries British capital—that is, credit—had been lent to other countries. Year by year England—or England in 1925, she either consumed herself or could exchange for the products of other nations and she could not afford to lend it abroad unless she gave the purchaser a long credit. Foreign loans and foreign issues were taken up in England and the proceeds were spent in paying for the surplus production. British factories and workshops were kept in good employment.

That is the point I wish the minister to notice.

But it was a condition of their prosperity that a part of their output should be disposed of in this way."

That is, in order to maintain prosperity in England it was necessary to maintain a favorable balance of payments. He also pointed out that that was the policy of England for two centuries before the last war, and that that policy up to this one the United States of America, being a large creditor nation, to a considerable extent refused to accept gold in payment for her credit. She demanded gold wherever possible, and as a result she has accumulated very large holdings of gold. The Wall Street Journal, in commenting on the policy of the United States, stated that in its relation ti these proposals, has this to say:

"If we want to export things and not imports we must make up our minds either to invest the excess of our exports or lend it overseas. Any normal way of doing it at least part of the interest on the loans and profit on the investments, to say nothing of lasting capital and principal, is unreflected."

PRODUCTS REFUSED

The reason Australia had an unfavorable balance of trade is not that Australia did not have the goods or that Australia was not willing to export those goods in order to balance her trade. The reason was that the importing nations refused to take Australian productions and therefore Sir Otto said that it would be hard to make the Australians do so. He said he could do inasmuch as they were optimistic in view of the fact that they could produce a large amount of goods. They did not realize, however, that other nations were not willing to accept those goods. The main influence of this problem of unbalanced trade does not rest with the debtor nations but with the creditor nations, and any proposals that are submitted must recognize the fact that the creditor nation is more to blame than this state of affairs than the debtor.

I quote again from page 189:

"Australia has consistently refused a series of resolutions at the direction of Sir Otto, declaring:

"A. That her fixed determination to balance their respective budgets for the financial year 1930-31 and to maintain a similar balance for the year 1931-32 and

"B. That no further overseas loans would be raised until the then existing interim indebtedness was dealt with.

"C. That future loans will be for reproductive work only.

"These were the terms which the mission assured the conference were essential to place Australia on the road to prosperity. These surely proved them the steps of the treadmill."

FINANCIAL DICTATORSHIP

In the light of these quotations I think the leader of the C.C.F. will agree that I do not exaggerate when I say that at that period we were under a financial dictatorship, because there was Australia able to produce far more than she needed for her own needs, surplus production abroad and accept as few imports as possible in return, so that the money with which no goods were brought back could return to help to maintain effective demand against her production internally.

I merely mention these things in order to point out that one of the committee to pre-war problems which unquestionably will be immediately at the close of this war is the question of the form of international bank or international banks which will be set up. I am satisfied that no form of international bank or international banks will solve the problem because it is an internal problem. Before any scheme of currency stabilization can operate satisfactorily the nations will have to put their own house in order.

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FUNNY BUSINESS



"That Number One gunner is fishing again, sir!"

country and that we were dictated to by international financiers.

A further proof of what had been happening in Canada is to be found in the radio speeches of the prime minister in 1935. The minister of finance will remember what the prime minister said at that time during the election campaign. He declared that in this house there would be waged a great battle with the money powers. I must admit that I have never seen that battle materialize. I have been optimistic, hoping to see the fight started every session, but nothing has happened.

Those are the prime minister's words, not mine, and when the prime minister said that there was to be a battle between the government and the money power of the country. Either that or he was speaking for the sake of the election. If so that was his fault. But I am giving him full credit for having meant what he said at that time, and I believe he had good reason for that statement.

GIVEN ASSURANCES

Of course, we are being told that never again will such things exist. We are assured that there is going to be a new order. I would remind the minister and the committee again, however, that Lloyd George at the end of the last war made a speech similar in every respect to the speeches that are being made today prophesying a new order. Lloyd George also talked about a solid and decade declared that depressions were a thing of the past. There would never be any more depression, he said. Well, does anyone doubt that Lloyd George at that time was as sincere as he is today? Does anyone in Canada is today? Undoubtedly he was sincere, but he overlooked for the time being the fact that human nature would be exercised on that occasion when the war was over. The very began as soon as the war was over.

"We have spent a great deal of money in carrying on that war and now we have to pay for it."

That was the cry of many people like the chief architect for depression, the member for Simcoe East, Mr. Hepburn, and others.

He will be one of the first to cry out for a general restriction of spending after the war is over, and he will join with others in crying the thing only—another depression. The only reason we have prosperity today is that the government has become the greatest purchaser of labor and materials in the country. Greater than any private institution.

I agree with the objective as they are outlined at the beginning of the pamphlets of Canadian proposals. I cannot agree that there is much chance of these proposals bringing about the things they wish to achieve. While it is true that the proposals admit that a creditor nation has a certain agent of responsibility for an unbalanced trade—I believe that to be so, though I am not sure about the Canadian proposals—the fact is that when they come to make certain proposals they place the main responsibility upon the debtor nation and not upon the creditor nation. They make certain recommendations that the debtor nations and then immediately state that the creditor nations will not be forced to accept those recommendations.

Then, they make recommendations to deal with the debtor nation, and the debtor nation has to maintain a favorable balance of trade in order to meet the interest on their loans. In view of the fact that the debtor nation is not nearly as much to blame for the creditor nation, I say they are putting the pressure in the wrong place, and that is one reason why I say these are unsatisfactory proposals as far as the rich nations and do not represent the wishes of the poor nations or their ability to deal with these matters. This is referred to at page 8 of the British proposals, subsection (F), and on page 14 of the Canadian proposals, under the heading of "Obligations of Members". I do not want to take time to read those provisions.

What is the real situation in regard to the question of favorable and unfavorable balances of trade? A nation can only pay for goods and services with goods and services. An importing nation by giving an exporting nation internal credit with which to buy its goods, can meet its obligations, but it cannot force that nation to buy its goods and moreover, should not be obliged to do so. A nation should only be required to pay for its imports with its own national currency, because that nation will have to exchange its goods for the goods that were imported, and the only money that will buy those goods is its own national currency.

Therefore there is no possible excuse for trying to force any nation to pay for its imports with international currency. I shall give a simple example. If I owe a certain individual $5 I can give him a cheque for that amount, and when I do so I have met my obligation. He can then credit the bank for $5, but it is not my obligation to see that he spends that $5. I have wiped out my obligation. The same situation applies in connection with a debtor nation. As long as the debtor nation gives the creditor nation a claim against its own production it has wiped out its obligation; then it is up to the creditor nation to buy its goods

POSSIBLE WITHOUT GOODS

I will admit that you could have a nation without goods, but I am talking about a nation such as Australia which in 1929 was willing and anxious to export its goods to balance her budget, and was optimistic enough to believe that it could do so. It could not be, however, because the creditor nations were not willing to accept those goods. So if we are to put pressure on any nation let us put it in the place where it is the creditor nation instead of the debtor nation.

Finance Minister Ilsley: Has this honorable friend means that Australia did right in taking Australian wool?

Mr. Quelch: I would not say there were not circumstances that could have taken. On the other hand, take a nation in the position of not being able to produce enough goods to balance its export requirements, a "have-not" nation. The situation then is entirely different. What is the international stabilization of currency can deal with it.

You might have a joint contribution by all nations on a per-head-of-population basis, to maintain that country. That must be done on the people and not on the government basis, because until the population is reduced to the point where the great majority are sufficient to maintain them. That, however, is a have people out, is an entirely different thing.

CHAMBER PROPOSALS

The London Chamber of Commerce have also made proposals as to deal with this matter, no doubt the minister is familiar with them. Those proposals are very different in the proposals of the experts of the three nations. The London Chamber of Commerce recognizes the fact that the creditor nation is largely responsible, and therefore maintains that when a credit is established the creditor nation is willing to accept goods in payment of it, and if the nation refuses to accept payment of that credit within a period of years such credit should be cancelled. I should like to quote that proposal, which appears at page 7 of a pamphlet entitled "The Twentieth Century Economic System" which has been addressed by the London Chamber of Commerce.

"The primary responsibility for establishing an equitable account by importing from the countries to which a sale has been made would remain with the exporting country. If it did not wish to do so that would be its affair and not that of the importing country, which would have done its part in establishing the necessary credit. The importing country would be entitled to cancel the credit established the statute of limitations if it were not used within seven years. The principle is the same as that with which familiar in internal trading. If you have a credit with a shop you cannot take it out in cash. But you can clear it when you take goods."

In reply to the minister's suggestion that we should have taken wool from Australia—that is not Australia's affair. Australia is willing to pay with whatever goods she has to offer. It is up to us to decide what goods we want to take. Having established a credit in Australia, it is up to us to find goods there that we want. If we do not, then we do not get paid, but under a multilateral trade agreement I do not need to buy goods from Australia; we could buy them from another nation. I shall deal with that later on.

Mr. Ilsley: I do not want to get into an argument on there, but Canada is likely to be a creditor nation on current account after the war is over. We are almost certain to be. What is Australia going to do? Is Canada going to take such things as wool and wheat from Australia, cane sugar from the West Indies, manufactured goods from Great Britain, and so on, or is Canada not to do so? And if Canada does not, how will Canada continue to export? Some of honorable friends associates over there are very sure that Canada should not import anything we can make ourselves, no matter at what cost. If that is so, how will Canada continue to export, will we give our goods away? Perhaps that is what is projected?

CITES FORMER PERIOD

Mr. Quelch: The minister asks if we would be willing to import wool. This would not apply in wartime, but let us go back to the period from 1935 to 1938. Did all the people of Canada have all the woollen goods they desired? Would the minister suggest that the million people on relief were all warmly clothed and had good woollen coats? If not, I should say we should import wool so that they could be warmly clothed. Would the minister suggest that all the million people on relief had sufficient sugar? Of course, they did not, so I say we could have imported sugar in order that they might have been properly fed. It is the question of an internal distributing mechanism; we have not been able to maintain effective demand against production.

Such action as the London Chamber of Commerce proposes would force a nation either to accept imports in exchange for exports or, after a period of time, have that credit established cancelled. The interesting point is this, that Maynard Keynes in his proposal recognized the fact that that may be necessary in future, that some proposal such as the London Chamber of Commerce put forth may be necessary. He evidently he did not have the necessary courage to include it in his proposals. However he does refer to it at page 10 in this way:

"It is not contemplated that either the debt or the credit balance of an individual country ought to exceed a certain maximum—let us say, its quota. In the case of debt balances this maximum has been made a rigid one, and, indeed, counter-measures are called for long before the maximum is reached. In the case of credit balances no rigid maximum has been proposed. For the appropriate provision might be to require the eventual cancellation or compulsory investment of persistent hammer credit balances accumulating in excess of a member's quota."

ACKNOWLEDGE CREDITS

Apparently he recognized, as the London Chamber of Commerce does, that it may be necessary to acknowledge those credits, if a creditor nation is going to require a debtor nation, and is willing to put its own house in order, so that it can import and export freely in exchange for its exports.

Immediately after the war the nations devastated thereby will be unable to pay for the goods they require. That condition should still be regarded as the responsibility of the United Nations, not by nanything about import trade, but said that Great Britain would maintain her fair share of the export trade, so that Great Britain might be in a position to pay for imports with her exports.

First of all I would say that this proposal does not make any provision to deal with that matter. They will not carry a nation for a short period—that is, they will make supplies of bancor available to these nations which have unfavorable balances of trade. But as they will not be in a position to export they will exhaust their quota and say themselves open to pressure from union officials. It does not define what that pressure may be. I think we can all agree that the pressure would be that you would have to have a period of time to cut down.

It must be recognized that that is the form the pressure would take.

My main criticism of the proposal is that it is criticism urged to the same extent that I am criticizing the unfavorable balance of trade—that it would mean a return to the gold standard. It calls for international currency backed up by gold, and internal currency tied to that unit. So it is a gold standard mechanism. That is the way the British scheme is built, and also the American and the Canadian. Well, I should like to point out my objection to the gold standard mechanism. No longer would a nation's standard of living be dependent entirely upon its productive capacity. There would be another limiting factor. When we went into this war and wanted things put forward in the maximum for the war effort, what did we do? We immediately went off the gold standard. We realized we could not carry out our war effort if we did not, so we immediately went off. After the war we are going to make a maximum peace effort, then I am satisfied we will have to see that no artificial restriction, such as a gold standard, is allowed to impede the success of that effort.

There is nothing new in these proposals, whereby international friction may be eliminated, except that it means the last of sovereignty. I would say this is a beginning. It is a first step towards a form of international dictatorship. And in view of the fact that today we are fighting to maintain the democratic way of life, and fighting dictators in enemy countries, I do not think for one moment that the men who are fighting this war want to have an international dictatorship brought about.

INTERNATIONAL DICTATORSHIP

There is no question that this proposal, if put into effect, would be an international dictatorship. And who's honorable members have read these proposals through to the finish they will not realize just how they propose an international dictatorship. We find this on page 18 of the British proposal:

"The union might set up an account in favor of the supernational policing body which may be charged with the duty of preserving the peace and maintaining international order. If any country were to infringe its properly authorized orders, the policing body might prohibit it from the governors of the clearing union to hold the clearing account of the defaulting country to its order and permit no further transactions on the account except by its authority. This would provide an extremely effective method for enforcing a financial blockade."

So we are going to build up an international police force, so that any nation which finds itself in the unhappy position of having an unfavorable balance of trade, and which does not follow out the recommendations of the union will have an international police force set up on its doorstep to see that it carries them out.

Is that what we are fighting for? Are we fighting to maintain an international police force, so that we can dictate to them our affairs in their own country?

Mr. Ilsley: That is not quite fair.

Mr. Quelch: I think undoubtedly this is what this means. I am not saying that the people who formulated that proposal intended that. I would ask the minister to tell us the terms of reference given when they drew up these proposals up. What were they told to draw up proposals by which gold could be utilized, or were they told to disregard gold entirely, and bring about a way and means of making trade among nations as free as possible?

I am not complaining if they were told to bring about proposals by which gold could be utilized. The gold standard itself has always been to a certain extent, a dictator, because it has meant that, under certain conditions, as the gold left the country the banks were automatically compelled to call in. There you had a compulsory reduction in the standard of living, due to the operation of the gold standard. That, in itself, is not the way a sane world. Currently we do not want to go back to that.

MANY ENTHUSIASTIC

The minister probably remembers that when Australia and the British Empire went on the gold standard in 1925, many people were very enthusiastic about what the results would be. I wish to quote what Mr. Bruce, the prime minister of Australia had to say in that regard. This is taken from the book and reads:

"It must have a tremendous influence throughout the world, and will go down in history as one of the greatest financial achievements in the empire's progress."

That was the prophecy of Mr. Bruce regarding the gold standard of 1925.

Norman Jacques (N.D., Wetaskiwin)

I wish to add a few words to those of the honorable member who has just taken his seat. He just made one of the most critical and valuable criticisms of financial matters. I should like to tackle this thing from a different angle and I want to assure you that even though I may seem to, I am not wandering from the subject. This is a world proposal and you cannot very well describe a world proposal unless you use a world-wide approach. I should like to go back a few months to April 1, when an article was published in the Ottawa Citizen headed "New Authority to Guide Affairs". It went on to state:

"A super-national authority with power to settle questions of immigration, natural resources, treatment of minorities, repudiation of debts, finance and other problems was predicted by R. K. Sanwell of Toronto in an address before the Ottawa branch of the League of Nations Society."

I did not intend to call the attention of this house and of the government those remarks and I asked if they were not seditious in the present circumstances. At once I was assailed in the press as a fascist, as a moron, as a Jew-baiter, and I was charged with being mixed up with such rubbish as the protocols of Zion and the A plus B theorem of Major Douglas and then even went so far as to couple the two together. I was surprised at the notoriety which I had achieved, but I say so seriously, as my discussion, but a few days later the following was published in the Ottawa Citizen:

The dispatch is dated Washington and says:

Secretary Henry Morgenthau disclosed today comprehensive administration plans to stabilize post-war currencies and fix their value in terms of gold. The plans involve:

1—Creation of an international stabilization fund by the United Nations and associates to determine their own affairs in their own country.

2—Fixing the value of currencies in terms of gold.

3—An agreement among participating countries not to devalue their currencies without consulting other members of stabilization funds.

STABILIZATION FUND

Both plans entail the establishment of a stabilization fund to be managed by an international bank, vitally important because it would

Continued on Page Three



Use Bank of Canada

McGeer and Blackmore Lead Demand in House For Financial Reform

Continued from Page Two

mean that participating countries would lose control over the value of their currencies for world trade purposes. This control would be vested in the hands not of any parliament or a congress, and if a country wanted the rate lowered or increased it could only appeal to the bank, not take action itself."

When we speak in terms of gold it is well perhaps to ask ourselves who are the owners of these gold reserves the greater part of which are piled up underground at Fort Knox. I suppose the vast majority of the people of this country and perhaps of the members of this house fondly imagine that that gold belongs to the people, or if you like the government of the United States, but I am informed on the highest authority that 85 per cent of that gold is owned and controlled by private interests. I will go further and say that it is those interests that are behind this scheme to stabilize world finance in terms of gold.

Mr. Ilsley: May I ask who the highest authority is?

Mr. Jaques: I am not going to give names. I make that statement and I stand by it. I am told by well-informed Americans that anybody in the United States who understands finance understands that as well as they understand anything.

OWNED BY UNITED STATES

Mr. Ilsley: I am informed that the gold at Fort Knox is all owned by the United States and is shown in the treasury statements. That is why I asked my honorable friend for his authority for his statement to the contrary.

Mr. Jaques: I am perfectly willing to stand by that statement, and if it can be proved otherwise, that is all right. Perhaps I may be allowed to quote from a speech which was made in the congress of the United States by Guy Smith, one of the congressmen from Ohio. Speaking on Monday, April 12, 1943, on this United States plan for stabilization of currencies, he said:

"We are led to believe from the newspapers, radio and other reports that this scheme emanates from a few individuals. Mr. Harry D. White, a special assistant to the secretary of the treasury, is being credited as the prime mover of the United States contribution to the plan. Professor Maynard Keynes is being credited as the principal author of the British contribution to this plan. Now, of course, we would be naive indeed if we were to believe that the officials of our treasury had undertaken this task on their own initiative, or that Professor Keynes and perhaps a dozen of his associates had inaugurated their part of the scheme on their own accord, but we may rest assured that back of this move are the most powerful international monied interests and financiers of the world. Furthermore we may be certain that world power politics are playing a prominent role in promoting this move.

"Upon first sight the Keynes plan and that of Mr. Morgenthau may appear to be quite different from each other. It should not be surprising if this impression had been received by many from reading the brief news dispatches describing the two proposals. Both drafts embrace the idea of a completely politically-managed international currency. Both contemplate the surrender by the individual countries to the international monetary power a large part if not all of the very heart of national sovereignty, which is ownership over monetary and credit resources. Section 8 of the constitution provides that congress shall coin money and regulate the value thereof.

"If Mr. Morganthau and the forces back of him should be able to get around this provision of the constitution, then the last vestige of our great charter of liberty will have disappeared. All hope of restoring it would be gone, and the totalitarian state would be complete. I cannot believe that the American people have as yet been beaten into such abject submission that they will allow this to happen."

WORDS OF CONGRESSMAN

These are the words of a congressman, spoken in congress. But unfortunately neither the American people nor the Canadian people are permitted to learn the truth of these things.

I was going to quote from a speech made by the Rt. Hon. Winston Churchill in the British House of Commons in 1932, but the honorable member for Acadia has already put it on Hansard, and the omissions will rather spoil my record. But there is one part which he did not quote. Let me repeat very briefly. Mr. Churchill said that he was moved by many arguments and forces in 1925 to return to the gold standard and he was assured by the highest experts, men of great ability and indisputable integrity and sincerity, that they were anchoring themselves to reality and stability, and he accepted their advice. He continued:

"I take for myself and my colleagues of other days whatever degree of blame and burden there may be for having accepted their advice. But what has happened? We have had no reality, no stability."

He goes on to say:

"The price of gold has risen since then by more than 70 per cent. That is as if a 12-inch foot rule had suddenly been stretched to 19 or 20 inches, as if the pound sterling had suddenly become 25 to 24 cents instead of—how much is it?—16. Look at what this has meant to everybody who has been compelled to execute their contracts upon this irrationally enhanced scale. Look at the gross unfairness of such a distortion to all producers of new wealth, and all who lend or use it, in trade or enterprise can give us. Look at the enough enormously increased volume of indebtedness which have to be created in order to pay off the same mortgage debt or loan. Minor fluctuations might well be ignored, but I say quite seriously that this monetary convulsion has now reached a pitch where I am persuaded that the wisest and new wealth will not tolerate indefinitely so hideous an oppression."

WORDS OF PREMIER

"So hideous an oppression." Those are the words of the present prime minister of England, and, thinking that those words would be of interest to those seeking the press which had attacked me in such a vitriolic way, I had copies of that speech made and sent them to the editors of Saturday Night and the Sifton press and other papers which had attacked me, and suggested that the speech would be of interest to their readers. Not one in this city of the press which had attacked me in such a vitriolic way, I had copies of that speech made and sent them to the editors of Saturday Night and the Sifton press and other papers which had attacked me, and suggested that the speech would be of interest to their readers. Not one in this city of the press which had attacked me in such a vitriolic way, I had copies of that speech made and sent them to the editors of Saturday Night and the Sifton press and other papers which had attacked me, and suggested that the speech would be of interest to their readers. Not one word has been printed. Yet the editor of Mr. Winston Churchill is a great man when he is hurling defiance at the Nazis. But when he proves his greatness by acknowledging the mistakes that he made in the past, not a word of it is published.

Then the honorable member for York-Sudbury interjected:

"It would just blow up."

And following his lead the minister of finance said:

"I wish to tell him that if we put into circulation a billion dollars of new money, it would blow the price ceiling to kingdom come before you could say 'Jack Robinson'."

That was his strong and forcible way of desiring to have us realize the evil which he genuinely felt would result.

COMPLIMENTS MINISTER

I wish to pause to compliment the minister on the administration of the price ceiling. It has been remarkable. It has been the envy of the United States and has received favorable comment in the mother country. The figures under it when compared with what took place at the time of the last war, are startling. During the last war our present minister of finance was not minister. I should like to give, first, the price increases in this country, under another government, from Nov. 1916 to Dec. 1917, a period in the last war equivalent to the one through which we have passed. There was no price ceiling during the last war. Then I shall place on record the price increases frmo November 1941 to December 1942, a relative period in the present war, with a price ceiling established.

My figures are taken from the Dominion bureau of statistics, and they show how our Wartime Prices and Trade Board under the present minister has prevented prices from skyrocketing, as they did during the time of the last war. Since the price ceiling became effective, in the fall of 1941 the cost of living index has risen a total of only 2.5 points. That is the figure up to six weeks ago, and there has been only a very slight difference, if any, since that time. In a comparable period in the last war it jumped 21.2 points.

That is a tribute not only to our minister of finance and his department, but also to the men and women of Canada as well, whose willingness and ability to submit to the prohibitions which have been imposed upon them I ventured to predict last year on July 15. The minister was skeptical about it. He said it would blow the lid off—the creation of a billion dollars of new money. His department created $982,000,000 of new money. He got $182,000,000 of it from the Bank of Canada and $78,000,000 of it from the private chartered banks. Where did they get it?

Mr. Chairman, I want to make it quite clear that in my request to the minister I am in no sense reflecting upon or attacking the chartered banks of Canada. The banks of Canada have rendered and are rendering a great and genuine service to the people of Canada in the development of our natural resources, and this they can continue to do and receive just rewards for their proper services.

POLITICIZE BANKS

There is a party in this house which attacks the banks of Canada and proposes to take them over and, as they say, nationalize them if they ever get into power. To nationalize the banks in their program simply means to politicalize the banks and translating it one sentence further, that simply means to C.C.F.-erize the banks, and no greater calamity could happen than that the commercial profits of the banks advancing money should be placed in the hands of any political party, even granting that they have no selfish motive. That would be contrary to all proper safeguarding of the interests of the nation.

My point is a simple one and I can state it in a very short time. I am not opposed to interest being paid by individuals or corporations for the use of other people's money that they have hired or that has been loaned to them, nor am I opposed to the payment of interest by provinces or municipalities for money that they may borrow but I am opposed to the Canadian Government, which possesses under the British North America Act the sovereign and exclusive privilege of creating money, paying private bankers for the use of our own money. These private bankers do not hire their money to the Government. They lend the Government's money to the Government and collect from the Government interest and principal, which, of course comes out of the taxes and pockets of the tax- - -

How it would be a simple matter to discontinue Dominion government borrowings from the chartered banks. In his able budget presentation of March 2 of this year the minister of finance, at page 875 of Hansard, said this:

DEPEND ON BORROWING

"We have found that this year we have had to depend too much on bank borrowing." I was able to say last year that aside from the increase in bank deposits, there was no new direct borrowing from the Bank of Canada or the chartered banks during the year." During the current fiscal year, we shall have borrowed direct from the Bank of Canada and the chartered banks a net amount of $983 million.

Then he says:

"We borrowed from the banks because we were unable to borrow as much as we needed from personal savings."

I am concerned to know who advised him that we had been unable to borrow as much as we needed from personal savings. It will be recalled that every issue of Victory bonds made since the war began has been over-subscribed. Was it the officials of his department who told him that if he floated another loan he would not get money from personal savings, or was it the heads of the Victory loan campaign who told him that? We all know that the bankers of the country were the heads of the Victory loan campaign, and they did a fine job. But I should like to know from the minister, if it is not outside the public interest to tell the committee, why he said that we could not borrow as much as we needed from personal savings when every Victory loan he has offered the public has been over-subscribed.

In the coming year the minister and the treasury board have budgeted to borrow $2,748,000,000, which is almost half a billion dollars more than they budgeted to borrow last year, and which they did not borrow last year, because we were unable to borrow. We did not borrow last year within $100 million of what we ought to have borrowed from the people, so we went to the banks for it. If we have the same measure of success with the Victory Loan this year we are going to have to borrow from the banks between 1,200,000,000 and 1,500,000,000 because our requirements will be that much greater.

I say to the minister that there is no more danger of inflation in borrowing that money from the Bank of Canada than there is in borrowing from the chartered banks. When the chartered banks loaned him that 782,000,000 they did not do anything more than make a book keeping entry in pen and ink crediting the minister of finance with that amount of money and putting the security—whether bonds or treasury bills, away in their boxes. At the end of the year the chartered banks were holding over $2,000,000,000 of securities. Why do we carry on that way? Are we not apprehensive that the debt load we are creating will wreck this country? As I say, in borrowing from the Bank of Canada we are not incurring any greater danger of inflation than if we got it from the chartered banks.

BACK UP STATEMENT

I want to back up that statement with the authority of the minister of finance himself. On October 15 last he had considered article, answering questions and elucidating for the people the intrinsic value of our banking and credit system, in MacLean's Magazine, and at Page 75 he made this statement:

"When the banks lend large sums to the government, they create additional deposits in the process. In the first instance, the deposits are turned over to the government by the banks when they make the loan. But the government spends these deposits by drawing checks against them—and they arise in the hands of the public in exactly the same way as if the government had printed more dollar bills to pay its expenses."

And he concludes by saying:

"The bank deposits are the commonest and the most important form of money these days and the increase in them produces the same inflationary effects and must be subject to the same sort of limits, as the issue of money.

That being so, what justification is there to add a further unnecessary load in order to finance our necessary deficit in war time? Somewhere, let me say to the minister that there is plenty of scope for the chartered banks in the other fields of activity in which they engaged. I have prepared, and I am going to lay the first of the committee to put on Hansard a statement of the original capital of the chartered banks of Canada—$145,000,000. They have surpluses in the billions and their buildings and they have accessible to lend at five per cent or seven per cent some $1,700,000,000 of time or savings deposits which the public have entrusted to them at one and one-half per cent. They have all this and their original capital, and so I think it is as clear as the noonday that the Dominion of Canada must stop borrowing on its own security from the chartered banks of this country—they are not going to borrow equally well from our own Bank of Canada.

WONDERFUL JOB

The minister might tell us. I have done a wonderful job in getting down the rate of interest which I pay to the chartered banks. Of course he has the credit for that great credit for that, the chartered banks have seen the handwriting on the wall. They know that this is a terrific monopoly which they enjoy and which we gave them for nothing, and I believe that I am serving in our own best interests when I ask them to join with the government and give up this monopoly and this practice of making book-keeping entries, of pretending to lend money to the government, when all they are doing is getting cash from the government and not putting up any money of their own.

The system was established by the minister of finance last year when he said in an able address on July 15, at page 875 of Hansard:

"Everyone familiar with the working of the banking system knows that the moment the banks get their hands on cash—I mean by that Bank of Canada notes, or deposits by the Bank of Canada which can be converted into Bank of Canada notes—when the banks get those reserves in their hands, powerful forces are set in motion to get the banks to buy securities themselves, to make loans themselves, so that the deposits of the chartered banks will be seven, eight, nine or ten times as great as their cash reserves, that lies at the base of their whole profit-making activities; the way they make money is by lending more money than they have. What they have is their cash reserves; and unless a bank has over several times—ten, seven, eight, nine or ten times—in cash reserves, it is not being profitably from a banking point of view, properly conducted."

Mr. Howden: I gather from the remarks of the honorable gentleman that the banks lend credit but actually get back cash. Is that the idea? When a loan is made, the cash is paid to the banks, and so they are getting money they never created.

Mr. Slaght: If their loans are repaid, of course they do, and they loaned $782,000,000 to the minister of finance in the last fiscal by a stroke of a pen and without behind it. When the minister pays them back that loan they are getting something behind them, the their business of lending something they have not got, would not otherwise be properly and profitably conducted to use the minister's words.

Mr. Howden: And they do get it back in the end.

NO SECURITY, GOODS

Mr. Slaght: If they lend money or pretend to lend money they never had, and if the borrower pays that back, there has never been a loan that was just as much a loan as though they had counterfeited a bill. There was no security and no goods and services behind it, there was no gold behind it, there was not a penny worth of gold in the Bank of Canada nor is any required to be kept. So of course if they get paid back these loans by making entries in books they did get something for nothing. Mark you, they are not paying back any bonds. Canada will owe billions for bonds that it will redeem the day after we will even be called upon to pay the capital back on our loans.

But what I am pointing out now is this awful burden of interest that keeps piling up and costing the taxpayer so much, and which is quite unnecessary insofar as the government of Canada is concerned because it is given the power to create new money, but they pass that power over as a blessed privilege and monopoly to the private banks.

There is one more point and I might point out that under the present system, if he had borrowed that $782,000,000 from the Bank of Canada instead of the chartered banks, on top of the $192,000,000 he did borrow, the chartered banks would have had the privilege because we would have created and issued much new money, multiplying that 20 times, once they got their credit. They only have to have five per cent, and if they had done that the spiral of inflation would have run away. The minister borrowed $192,000,000 and instead of the lid coming off it did not even quiver. The bankers knew better than to take advantage of that privilege and did not take it. All the minister had to do is to pass a statute overnight requiring the Bank of Canada not to lend what they have not got to the government of Canada but only to lend by bookkeeping entry either to extend credit and create new money insofar as the minister of finance or the board of governors of the Bank of Canada permit them to do. I do not think that would shake the foundations or the foundations of the profitable business which the chartered banks of this country have been enjoying.

CLAIMED AGAINST POLICY

Let me ask the minister of finance not to invite me this year to feel ashamed because, after blaming me last year for according the government's financial policy he said that I was directly against the financial policy of the government, and I am not against him in that. I believe that I am enunciating the policy of the Liberal party as laid down by our prime minister and in our platforms when the prime minister said that public credit should be issued according to public needs, that was Canada's duty and the policy of the Liberal party. So if anybody is going to cross the floor I would have to ask the minister to cross the floor because I think we are following his policy, we are departing from Liberalism. I say that we should have the use of our credit for legitimate purposes for which it has been created.

Next year is the end of the ten-year period when the Bank Act will be up for revision. It is too late to amend the act this year and we cannot do it fairly in this house council, but I do press on the minister and his advisers that we wake up to the necessity of upon the statute books a control of the use of the credit and new money and put the control back where it belongs, under the guidance of the Bank of Canada treasury board and ministry of finance.

Mr. Ilsley:

Mr. Chairman, I would like the committee to bear with me a few minutes, while I refer briefly to answer some of the statements made by the member for Parry Sound. In the first place he took exception to the sums in the estimates an item for the payment of interest, and showed that for 1943-44 it is $36,000,000 more than for 1942-43, and he stated which was the fact, that in the past year we borrowed $782,000,000 from the chartered banks and said that if we had borrowed that money from the Bank of Canada that is from ourselves, we would have made an interest saving of something like $30,000,000.

The item of interest on the borrowing from the chartered banks is not between three and four per cent, as that statement would indicate. The average rate of interest paid on the borrowing from the chartered banks is nearer one per cent! I am not saying that that is, but I know that on all our deposit certificates we pay three fourths of one per cent, and that is a very large part of our borrowings from the chartered banks, and the rate of interest on treasury bills is less than half of one per cent. So eight or nine million dollars would be very much eaten up in the saving which we would make in interest if we borrowed from the Bank of Canada rather than from the chartered banks. It may be said that saving of eight or nine million dollars is worth while and that we should adopt the system of borrowing from the Bank of Canada in order to effect that saving. The reason for borrowing from the chartered banks instead of from the Bank of Canada except to a very limited degree is as I have said on several occasions, that borrowing from the Bank of Canada is many times as inflationary as borrowing from the chartered banks.

WRONG IMPRESSION

My honorable friend read from a statement which I made to "McLean's Magazine" a year ago. I do not know what it was in that the statement is badly worded, that it is calculated to give a wrong impression, and certainly I never intended to say on that or any other occasion that borrowing from the chartered banks is as inflationary as borrowing from the Bank of Canada. When we borrow from the chartered banks we, of course, increase the volume of money currency, spending power in the country by the amount which we borrow from the banks, but the situation is of the same nature as borrowing from the Bank of Canada or issuing new money in the form of Dominion notes. Borrowing from the chartered banks, and those forces are released in this way. That is well understood by honorable members, we have gone over this time after time, but perhaps I should repeat it again.

The chartered banks, as part of the normal business of banking which has been carried on in this way by banks for a great many decades, and probably centuries, used their cash reserves as a basis for extending credit, and as a matter of fact their deposit liabilities may be in many, by law, twenty times as great as their cash reserves but as a matter of fact they almost always are about ten times the amount of their cash reserves and if banking is to be carried on profitably banks inevitably do multiply the amount of medium of exchange is something like ten times that.

Mr. Blackmore: Which is wrong.

Mr. Ilsley: Well, I will come to that. So if we borrow from the Bank of Canada a billion dollars as we were talking last year about borrowing $1,200,000,000, although I gather that in my speech I talked about it as if it were a billion, under our present law and without restrictions or regulations, the normal development thereafter is for the medium of exchange in this country to go perhaps ten billion dollars.

SUGGESTS CHANGE

Mr. Slaght: Why not change them overnight?

Mr. Ilsley: All right. That is what I meant when I said today that this would blow the ceiling to kingdom come, and so it would. I repeat that. It would.

My honorable friend said inadvertently before the recess, "Ah! The minister of finance has borrowed nearly a billion dollars, he has created nearly a billion dollars of additional medium of exchange and he has been able to build houses, he has not borrowed a billion dollars from the Bank of Canada. I have borrowed less than $300,000,000 from the Bank of Canada during

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Benito Walks the Plank

The Fascist power in Italy has collapsed. That is the certain significance of the dismissal—or the "resignation"—of Premier Benito Mussolini. Signor Mussolini was the apostle of the Fascist creed, the founder of the party, the key-man in the whole politico-military set-up. He led the "march" on Rome, the seizure of power, the establishment of the bureaucracy, the suppression of civil liberty, the creation of the "corporative" state. There is no man who can fill his place as the boss of the party and through the party the dictator of the country. The overthrow of Fascism was involved in his fall. It was the motive of his ousting.

What more is signified—if anything—in Benito's removal remains for time to reveal. As to this there can yet be only conjecture. Badoglio is obviously no more than a stop-gap. His declaration that Italy will fight on can be discounted accordingly. He can command neither the Fascists—who never trusted him—nor the anti-Fascists—who do not forget that he was Mussolini's head butcher until his incompetence lost him the job.

King Victor Emmanuel has assumed command of the army, which will fight, he says, "those who have wounded the sacred soil of Italy." This is equivocal language. It can apply as well to Germany as to the Allies, since the "wounding" only occurred because Germany's Fuehrer inveigled Italy's ruler into his conspiracy against the property and liberty of other nations. Whether he acted in panic or under urge of belated courage in ridding himself of Mussolini, the King has a delicate and dangerous situation to deal with. His crown, as well as the fortunes of his subjects, is at stake. It is idle to guess his intentions or try to anticipate the line he will take.

Neither the change of Premiers nor these statements from the King and his new adviser carry any definite promise that Italy is to quit the war or change sides. That it could quit without changing sides is improbable, for the country is garrisoned by Hitler's troops and lousy with Himmler's gestapo spies, agents and assassins.

—V—

Tapping Another Resource

When Mackenzie and Mann were net-working western Canada with railway lines the name Atikokan became fairly familiar to readers. It indicated a mineralized area in northern Ontario which would thus be opened for the development of large deposits of iron ore. For whatever reason the anticipated development did not materialize. But the arrested enterprise is now in hand and the first step has been completed toward opening what is predicted to be Canada's first major iron mine. This consisted in digging a 1300 foot tunnel to drain a lake whose water interfered with mining operations. This has been done and the water started flowing on Friday. Under the urge of wartime demand the deposit is to be attacked without delay.

This is something of far more than local concern, because Canada has thus far been a relatively small producer of iron, because the wartime supply of the metal is insufficient, and because the peacetime demand in future is certain to be much greater than in the past. Canada's shipbuilding industry—to cite only one closely related interest—is now as great in tonnage output as that of Britain. On what scale this industry can be maintained in post-war times must depend largely on the supply of steel, which is processed iron. The Atikokan deposit is said to be large enough to support an annual production of two million tons for 50 years. That should mean a good deal to the industrial future of the Dominion, to say nothing about the wartime needs of the Allies.

—V—

After Sicily?

When the Allies have completed the occupation of Sicily they will hold an advanced base giving them freedom of choice as to the next objective on the Axis southern front. They may use the island as a stepping-stone to the Italian mainland and make their next object the elimination of Hitler's junior partner. But they could instead strike north-west at Sardinia and Corsica and the southern coast of France. Or they could by-pass Italy and launch an all out invasion of the Balkans. Conceivably they could adopt any two or all three alternatives and establish a front as long as that in Russia.

Naturally the High Command will keep its plans to itself, and what these are the world will learn as they unfold. Sicily firmly held will make any of the options possible, since it will consolidate Allied control of the Mediterranean. With warships and transports available as they have never hitherto been, and growing in numbers as the weeks pass, there will be complete freedom of action to strike anywhere from Spain to the Dardanelles and to weaken the Axis defences by striking at more than one point.

Italy is now a heavy liability to Hitler. He must defend it or face the prospect that it will become the base for Allied operations against occupied France and the southern border of Germany. But if the Allies invade and occupy Italy they must in a way transfer the liability to themselves, since they would have to feed the hungry populace and organize and administer the country. They may prefer to leave Italy a kind of no-man's land while they develope the other avenues of advance to which Sicily will give them access.

—V—

Surabaya is back in the news. Allied medium bombers flew 2,400 miles to blast that Java port which the Japanese have for a year been converting into a naval base. Fires were started which the airmen could see when they were 140 miles on the homeward journey. Every plane returned from the raid. This is the farthest that Australia based planes have ranged to the west. Once New Guinea is cleared, the big bombers will have to fly no farther from airfields there to shatter enemy bases in the Philippines.

—A—

The Berlin radio says the Russians are on the offensive from the Arctic coast to the sea of Azov. Moscow did not announce the news, but Berlin should know. What Germans who have not been made "dippy" by geopolitik clap-trap think about it would be interesting to know. There must be millions of such people in the Reich, and they were told the Nazis—not the Russians—would be carrying the offensive. The more strongly they believed the prediction the greater the jolt they must now get when they tune in to hear how the "march to the east" is progressing.

Looking Backward

From The Bulletin Files

1893: 50 Years Ago

Judge Patterson of the supreme court is dead.

Dr. Rae, the celebrated Arctic traveller, is dead.

France has commenced the blockade of Siamese ports and war seems inevitable.

Revolutionists have bombarded the city of Managna, Nicaragua, many being killed.

There was another panic on the New York stock market, several more banks going under.

Duncan Macarthur of the Commercial bank has been charged with making incorrect returns to the Government.

News has reached Hong Kong that the steamer Saigon, loaded with kerosene, was destroyed at sea by fire, only 29 people escaping out of 250 aboard.

1903: 40 Years Ago

A number of Canadian marksmen have received the "King's Hundred" at Bisley.

Signor Tosti, the composer, has been decorated by King Edward.

King Edward and Queen Alexandra were given a great welcome to Dublin.

There was a near panic in Wall Street, prices breaking violently.

Chestnut won the free-for-all at Winnipeg.

A party of British journalists are to tour the west.

Souris, Manitoba, had a thirty thousand dollar fire.

A large party of bankers from Iowa are touring the Canadian west.

An Indian doctor claims to have discovered the secret of life.

The Dominion Government will send an exploratory party to Hudson Bay. The party will winter at Chesterfield Inlet.

1913: 30 Years Ago

Times are hard. That statement needs no emphasis. Times are hard because money is tight. It is not a case of scarce money, it is a case of tight money. In the great money-making countries of Great Britain and the United States money was never being made from the ordinary operations of industry and commerce more rapidly than it is today and has been for the past two years. But those who are making it are keeping it and those who have it are hoarding it. Money is plentiful but credit is scarce.

The city council yesterday passed money bylaws totalling $2,340,000.

London: Without declaring war, and apparently relying upon the jealousies of the powers to prevent interference, Turkey has begun an invasion of Bulgaria.

1923: 20 Years Ago

Charlottetown, P.E.I.: The Conservatives made an almost complete sweep of the province in the elections today, the Bell Government retaining only four seats out of thirty.

Pontiex, Sask.: A flight of grasshoppers passed over this point requiring three hours in passing.

Vancouver: President Harding was given a rousing reception here on his return from Alaska.

1933: 10 Years Ago

Bridgeport, Conn.: James and Amy Mollison crashed here after their flight from Wales. They were unhurt.

New York: After a gruelling 2,200-mile hop from Edmonton, Wiley Post beat by 21 hours the record set by himself and Gatty two years ago. His elapsed time for the 15,400-mile flight was 186 hours, 49½ minutes.

Hon. R. G. Reid announced the sale of $1,000,000 of provincial 4 per cent bonds, to mature in 20 years. The cost to the province will be 5.66 per cent.

Today's Text

The heart is deceitful above all things, and desperately wicked: who can know it?—Jeremiah 17:9.

• • •

We never deceive for a good purpose: knavery adds malice to falsehood.—*La Fontaine.*

The Great Lover

FROM THE PRINTED WORD

"My affection for Canada is so great that nothing anybody can do or say can change it." The speaker is Col. R. R. McCormick, publisher of the Chicago Tribune, organ of the isolationists of the middle west.

The colonel's affection for this country has been demonstrated on many occasions and is soundly based on his ownership of several thousand square miles of timber limits in Ontario and Quebec and paper mills which turn out the raw material for his own newspaper and that of his isolationist cousin, owner of the New York News.

It cannot be said that Canada unanimously returns the colonel's affection, even though he hobnobs with provincial cabinet ministers on his visits to this country. His courtship has, however, won him the approval of some other countries. Japan, for instance, warmly commended the recent McCormick proposal of annexing Canada to the United States, and in the days before Pearl Harbor, the Chicago Tribune's sponsorship of Lindbergh and its unremitting attacks on Lend-Lease and other aid to Britain were warmly received in Berlin.

There is a deep pathos in the colonel's unrequited affection. Nothing that he can say or do can alter the feelings of Canadians towards him. But he forgives our blindness to his virtues, and remains our constant lover.

The Saturday Night Review

A Summary of a Broadcast Delivered Over CFRN July 24

By HAROLD L. WEIR

The situation in Sicily this week revealed such a disintegration of morale among Italian officers and men that it would not be surprising to learn, almost any day, that Italy had capitulated.

Candidly, I don't look for any violent revolution in Italy against the Fascists. The Italians are so completely war weary that, no matter how bitter they have become against Mussolini and his crowd, it is doubtful if they could muster up the physical and moral energy to revolt against anyone.



Harold L. Weir

They have passed the flaming stage of indignation and have fallen into a despairing lassitude.

So it seems more reasonable to expect that the present Italian system will merely wither away through lack of support than to look for any hot internal conflict. In other words, Fascism is more likely to die of rot than by the sword.

Nevertheless this tubercular condition of Italian politics would appear to serve our ends just as readily as any more violent manifestation.

I think it is quite safe to conclude that the only factor which keeps the Italian army fighting at all is the presence of German troops and officers.

Nazi Police

So long as Hitler is able to maintain a strong German force in Italy, a show of resistance against the Allied aggressors may continue.

But it is believed that some German troops have already been withdrawn from Italy. And if the German reverses in Russia are repeated, it will be necessary to withdraw a good many more.

Certainly Hitler cannot raise troops, like Cadmus, by sowing dragons' teeth. And with the constant threat to his Atlantic coastline and the new offensive spirit of the Russians, the German Fuehrer has all he can manage without sparing very much of a force to bolster up Italian resistance which obviously wants to quit.

There is no doubt, of course, that the Russian defense has turned into the worst kind of an offensive operation. The Russians are quite definitely on the offensive from the Arctic to the Black Sea. This, naturally, is part of the United Nations' co-ordinated plan. And the new activity of the Russians indicates that something even more drastic is brewing on the Atlantic side of the continent.

Meanwhile, Hitler's whole right flank is in danger—a position of the utmost danger to him, in view of the Allied threat of invasion up through the Balkans against the area behind this right flank.

So, you see, Hitler can spare a very small force to police the Italians, particularly since he may already have written off the Italian situation as a dead loss and have resolved to construct his defensive line behind and exclusive of Italy.

We can bet on it that the very minute the German withdrawal from Italy gives the Italians reason to believe that they can surrender with safety, they will surrender like a shot.

That may be next month, next week—or tomorrow.

Foolish

The present Italian situation indicates, in a very tragic manner, the almost criminal folly of our political and diplomatic stand when Fascism was in process of formation.

At that time, our politicians persuaded us to accept the new Italian order with equanimity as the only alternative to a communist Italy.

What if Italy had gone communist? She would have been fighting with Russia alongside us today.

In these past months, we have been straining every diplomatic nerve to give Italian people a voice again in their own affairs.

That is our formula for the solution of the Italian problem—that everything will be well when the Italian masses are once more in control.

It should be one of the bitterest reflections of the war, that what we are trying to restore to the Italian people is something that we encouraged and even helped Mussolini to take away from them.

It has occurred to me more than once that our own past political mistakes have risen up against us even more powerfully and inexorably than the armies of Adolf Hitler.

And that, perhaps, should be our most devout prayer—that in the future we be delivered, not so much from the failures of our generals, as from the gibbering follies of our politicians.

Efficiency

The war in Asia is proceeding slowly. General MacArthur, of course, has a ridiculously inadequate force to undertake the job which has been assigned him. The fact that he is making steady gains against the Japanese is a tribute to the splendid efficiency of the Australian and American troops under him. In all branches of the service, these men have done a magnificent job.

It is impossible, also, to give too much credit to the wonderful show the Chinese are making.

It is only a few weeks ago that the situation in China seemed hopeless and there was a good deal of speculation as to whether or not Generalissimo Chiang Kai-Shek would be forced out of the war.

That he was not forced out of the war and has recovered his military poise in such a fashion as to have turned the tables on the enemy in many districts is due entirely to the tremendous fighting qualities of the Chinese soldiers and airmen.

At almost every point, the Chinese are holding their own. At many points they have made important gains.

Now the significance of this prodigious resistance cannot be over-emphasized. Actually, the gallant Chinese soldier stands between this North American continent and an Asiatic war of untold length.

If the Chinese soldier fails, and if the Japanese occupation of China is sustained, it will no longer be a war against Japan alone, but a war against all Asia.

For Japan is rapidly consolidating her conquests. And every week she remains in control of China solidifies her position among other Asiatics.

If she remains another year in control of western China, she will indeed become the recognized dominant factor in all Asia.

The Chinese soldier alone stands between us and that horrible struggle between the white and yellow races which has been a nightmare for generations.

"Hep!"

One day this week, a platoon of American soldiers was marching down Jasper avenue and the officer in charge was keeping them in step by the time-honored cry of "Hep! Hep! Hep!"

Someone asked me later if I knew how this practice originated and why the word "Hep!" came to be used for this purpose.

As it happened, I did know—thanks to Lion Feuchtwanger. The use of this word for marching originated in this way.

In the year 70, Jerusalem was besieged by a Roman army under the emperor's son Titus. In order to break the nerve of the besieged Jews, the Roman soldiers were accustomed to march around the walls of the city chanting "Hierosylima est perdita"—Jerusalem is lost.

As the siege went on, this mouthful, Hierosylima est perdita", was shortened by the Roman soldiers to the initial letters of the phrase h-e-p.

So eventually they were taking their daily terrorizing parade to shouts of "Hep! Hep! Hep!"

The word became incorporated, in the strange way things have of doing, into the regular Roman manual of drill. It persists to this day.

It struck me as a peculiar and interesting instance of survival that a marching word which had been used to terrify Jerusalem 1877 years ago should be used again, after all this while, to beat time on the streets of Edmonton for the feet of men who were going out to defeat a barbarous race of which the Romans never heard.

Noise

In response to a multitude of complaints that have reached me over a period of many weeks, I wish to say a few words about some of the presumably unnecessary night noises of Edmonton.

Now I have little sympathy for those delicate souls who require the silence of the countryside in order to get their sleep. Being essentially and even enthusiastically a vulgarian, I am unable to appreciate the aesthetic beauty of utter silence.

But there is such a thing as noise becoming an unmitigated nuisance and a positive menace to health.

There is a danger of the night worker becoming so exuberantly zealous as to fall into a carnival of blatant exhibitionism.

Allow me, then, to suggest, with restraint and with utmost goodwill, that something of the kind of happening in this city.

Is it necessary, for instance, for airplanes to fly quite so low over the city during the witching hours as to cause the startled burgess to huddle under the blankets in the fear that the rattling horrors are going to pitch through his roof?

Is it necessary for railway trains to peal their bells quite so furiously and continuously as they approach crossings during the midnight hours?

Is it necessary for trucks to dash through residential streets, all through the night, with cut-outs wide open and exhausts blaring like machine-gun fire?

If these things are necessary, I'm sure everyone will be glad to put up with them. For what's a little noise in comparison with winning the war?

If they are not necessary, will someone, in heaven's name do something to reduce the ungodly racket?

I do not criticize. I merely enquire.

Belgium's Day

Last Wednesday, July 21, was the national day of Belgium.

Like the people of all other nations, the Belgians used to take their national day for granted.

There used to be parades and church services and picnics and all the other devices employed to while away a holiday.

Perhaps the day would be featured by a political clash between the Liberals and the Catholics. Perhaps some journalistic Flemish patriot would take a crack at the Walloons. Perhaps some Walloon patriot would take a crack at the Flemings.

Like the people of all other nations, the pre-war Belgians believed themselves to be eminently safe, although, like all other peoples, they were inclined to the opinion that the world, in general, was going to the devil.

Well, last Wednesday, the day was celebrated in different fashion. Tuetonic savages polluted the picnic grounds. Harsh-voiced barbarians paraded Belgian streets. The usual number of patriots were lined up against a wall and shot. Belgium was enslaved.

But there was this to be noted: that the people of Belgium were no longer Liberal or Catholic in politics; they were no longer Flemish or Walloon in race. The divisions had miraculously disappeared.

All had become Belgians, giving their last cent and their last drop of blood to resist the invader and to plan for the day of freedom and revolt.

The condition of Belgium on this last national day made the celebration tragic. The courage and fortitude and hope of the Belgium people, their new unity and comradeship made the celebration magnificent.

For there is a splendor of patriotic devotion in the hearts of the Belgians that immortalizes themselves and their country.

May they soon be free again.

Mr. Weir broadcasts every Saturday night at 8:15 over radio station CFRN (1260 Kc.)

—V—

On their way home after a lively night in town, the two warriors on leave paused on Waterloo Bridge and gazed intently at the dark river below them.

Suddenly one of them spotted the reflection of the moon down there.

"I shay, old boy, what's that?" he asked.

His friend, not quite so much "under the weather" retorted:

"It's the moon, you mug!"

"The moon? Then what on earth are we doing up here?"

SIDE GLANCES



"The trouble is, these modern dames earn as much as I do! When you were young, girls like mom were glad to get dates for street car rides and sodas, but I have to throw a party!"

Women's Part in Price Control

Government Subsidies Can Really Save Money for Them

By MARY ALICE QUAYNE

The women all over Canada have done a big job in the prevention of inflation, and through them there has been no sky-rocketing prices, no black markets, no panic buying and nobody hoards. The Canadian women won't allow it.

When the government froze prices and wages in December, 1941, a special appeal to police prices was out by the chairman of the Wartime Prices and Trade Board. The chairman, Mr. Donald Gordon, gave the women the right to say no to rising prices.

Since this great experiment started living costs have actually gone down. Coffee is cheaper by 4 cents a pound, tea is down 10 cents a pound, and milk is 2 cents less per quart. The cost of everything from a spool of thread to a funeral remains the same as it did more than twenty months ago. Rents can go no higher. Telephone, laundry and electricity bills have stood still.

Just let the hairdresser try to charge more for a shampoo and set than she charged back in the fall of 1941, or the dressmaker for hemming a skirt, or the laundry for washing a shirt! If the women have anything to do about it, the offenders eitherlose their license to do business or they pay a big fine.

The butcher who dares charge more for a piece of beef or a lamb chop than the ceiling allows just isn't in business. One butcher found that out. The wife of a corporal taken prisoner at Dieppe had learned to shop with authority and competence for her family of three. She wanted a front shank of beef that was marked 9c a pound on the ceiling price listed.

"Here's a fine piece with plenty of meat at 11 cents a pound", said the butcher.

"But I never pay more than 9 cents a pound for that cut," protested the housewife. The dealer hedged. He explained that this was a finer cut of beef, that it had more meat on it.

The indignant woman reported the incident immediately to her local branch of the Wartime Prices and Trade Board. A conviction resulted. The fine of $7,000, which also involved a meat packing company, discouraged this butcher, and a lot of other butchers, from overcharging.

Up to the spring of 1943 total prosecutions numbered 2,347, with 93 per cent convicted.

Every housewife is her own policeman.

The dangers of inflation have been effectively impressed upon our Canadian women. "Second only to bloodshed is the havoc caused by inflation," they have been told.

Our Canadian women consider black markets nothing short of sabotage and treason on the home front.

Wives of industrial workers whose wages are frozen for the duration are keen price watchers. They have to be.

"I have a system though," says the wife of a mechanic in a munitions factory. Like thousands of other housewives, she bought a five-cent notebook in which to keep her household accounts. At the suggestion of the WPTB she divided the pages into five columns—headed "Description, Size, Quality, Store, and Price".

Food, her most important purchases, was listed first. Under the headings she started with flour, then went on to describe the size of the sack, the grade, where she had bought it and how she had paid for it. Next came eggs. If they were extra large she put that fact down. Strictly fresh went under the heading of quality. Forty cents was written in bold figures under the heading of price. Vinegar, butter, potatoes, cereal, bread and so on she added under the proper headings until pages were filled. Only the top prices she paid were marked down.

The same book contains a record of clothing purchases. What this mother paid for her children's dresses and coats and shoes and shirts, as well as her own and her husband's, were marked down painstakingly. Quality was particularly noted. From her records she was able to report that their living expenses were the same as last year as she had recorded her gas, electricity, fuel, telephone and even plumbing bills.

The rationing of meat has been necessary to solve the distribution problems. Meat is not scarce even though the armed forces take more than 25 per cent of the supply.

Government subsidies have prevented certain foodstuffs from rising in price. Subsidies on imports, like oranges, coffee and sugar for instance, on which the grocer would lose money if he had to sell at the basic period prices, take up the slack.

Canada's subsidy bill is $60,000,000 for this year. Mr. Gordon says it's cheap at that, and if they hadn't clamped the lid on prices when they did, the index figure would be at least ten points higher at the rate the cost of living was rising. One point means $30,000,000 to Canadian consumers, so housewives would be spending $300,000,000 more if it weren't for our subsidies.

Bombing of Rome Justified

Christianity Not Affected By Damage to Physical Property

By WESTBROOK PEGLER

NEW YORK.—It is unnecessary to defend the propriety of the bombardment of Rome for the act justifies itself. But the Axis was sure to raise the issue and, for the sake of the historical record, the statesmen and the press of the Allied countries will state the case for our side, emphasizing the purely military intentions behind the attack and neglecting one of the most valid reasons. The object of a nation in war is to batter the enemy into surrender or utter helplessness. It is a life or death matter and it would be suicidal and criminal of the military leaders of the Allies to refrain from bombing Rome, even though cultural monuments of great antiquity must inevitably but incidentally be destroyed, even to the Vatican itself, if by that diffidence the enemy were enabled to turn the course of the war as it goes today and eventually win.



W. Pegler

☆ ☆ ☆

The enemy has shown no such consideration at any time and the Italians, be it remembered, took part in the bombing of London where many fine old treasures were obliterated with obvious intent. That fact does count in the argument if indeed the subject is one that is open to argument, but it is only incidental, not fundamental. The only question is whether the commanders of the Allied forces in their professional judgment found it advisable to bomb Rome as a stroke at the enemy's troops, his transport and his morale. If so, and it was just so, that is the whole answer.

The United States did not start this war, but on the contrary, was attacked by a member of the Axis combination of nations. This attack committed Germany and Italy and they acknowledged as much by declaring war promptly. If it were possible for them to reach Washington they certainly would and no American would expect them to spare the White House, the capitol, nor any church in the city nor the Bureau of Vital Statistics nor the relics of the NYA. On the contrary, on the basis of their past performances, they could be expected to waste some of their force on objectives whose obliteration would only anger the American people whereas apparently, up to now, the Americans and British have concentrated on places and works of strictly military usefulness.

☆ ☆ ☆

The Vatican happens to lie within the city limits of the enemy's capital and Mussolini will have imposed on this fact to inch up close with important military objectives with intent to place them within the shadow of its protection. His own offices are not so far away but that an American bomber, in spite of the purest intentions and strict orders, might miscalculate under trying conditions and drop one within the Vatican.

To make absolutely sure, to eliminate all chance of such a mishap, the Allied commanders would have to avoid Rome entirely and thus confer on the Duce's capital, the native home of Fascism, the dwelling place of the bum of bums and the center of much of his most important war activity, complete immunity and peace of mind. Rome would become and undoubtedly has been up to now, an asylum for many of the most pernicious Fascists and Nazis. Whereas, to the limit of their air power, Hitler and the bum pounded the leaders of the British government and imposed on them the burden of managing their shaken civilians through a long and terrible ordeal.

To suggest that Rome should derive immunity from the Vatican and from the antiquity and historicity of the many places and objects which dot the city would be to argue that New York should be entitled to a bye lest a German or an Italian pilot, bumped around by shell-fire and harried by fighters, drop one through the roof of St. Patrick's while trying to draw a bead on the Mott Haven yards or an East Side gashouse. Nobody in New York would ask such consideration nor would the enemy give it. It might be well to keep this in view if the bombardment of Rome continues, because the bombers seem to have had a relatively easy mission in their first attack, whereas if it is followed up they may be met by fighters and thrown out of their poise.

There is no value in any suggestion that Christianity, itself, can be endangered by any damage thus inadvertently inflicted on any material property of the church. These are all man-made and, although their loss would be great and irreparable there is as much religion in a mass in a field or a cave or in prayer in a human heart as there is in the most stately ceremony. But Christianity has suffered greatly from the actions of the Duce and Hitler and would now invoke its protection for their activities in Rome.

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Chow's the Thing

FROM THE CHICAGO DAILY NEWS

We have received from a Des Moines publicity agency an account of the Kitchen of Tomorrow, written for a glass company. The thing is positively thrilling. The kitchen of the future will make the parlor of the past look like a rummage room, according to this prospectus. Everything will be crystal, ball-bearing and practically automatic. When the cooking is complete, the "wall between the kitchen and the living room slides back and becomes a pleasant study or child's playroom."

Here's another touch: "In the corner next to the oven is a serving wagon, a portable cupboard with the same six wells and cooking containers in it that are in the range. You cook your foods in the range, lift out your containers, slip them into the serving wagon and roll the food, silver, china and linen into the dining alcove beside the table." And of course the food is kept hot by an electric unit in the serving wagon. Everything is electric, streamlined and continuous.

We knew these engineers would get around to the kitchen eventually and apply the principle of straight-line production to the oldest factory in the world.

But somehow the story seems to have missed a big point. We mean food! It is mentioned only incidentally—one might say slightingly—in the publicity release on the Kitchen of Tomorrow. We trust this is not a portent.

—V—

A young doctor and a young dentist shared the services of a typist and, both fell in love with her.

The dentist was called away on business, so he sent for the typist, and said, "I am going to be away for 10 days. You will find a little present in your room."

She went in, and found 10 apples.

Use Bank of Canada

McGeer and Blackmore Lead Demand in House For Financial Reform

Continued from Page Three

could get back by borrowing, and that to the extent that taxation and borrowing do not do the job, the impositions of controls including rationing will do it. I say to the committee that the whole lot will not do it if you increase the volume of our purchasing power in the country too much. If you get a situation where figuratively speaking everyone goes around with his pockets full of money, the goods will be cleared right out of the stores.

Mr. Kuhl: That is a strawman.

FIGURATIVELY, THE CASE

Mr. Ilsley: That would, figuratively the case, if you issued a billion or twelve hundred million dollars borrowed from the Bank of Canada and let the present banking laws take their course.

On one other occasion I told my honorable friend that I did not want anyone within the sound of my voice at that time to say that the words I used when "McLean's" magazine interviewed me were to that borrowing from the chartered banks was as inflationary as borrowing from the Bank of Canada. My honorable friend knows that. I never intended them as such, because I solemnly assured him of that. My views are found, I think, most conveniently in my reply to my honorable friend last year, when I made it clear that there is no comparison between the inflationary effect of borrowing from the chartered banks and borrowing from the Bank of Canada, and we think that the additional interest which is payable is a reasonable price to pay for avoiding the terrible effects of inflation.

My honorable friend comes back and says, "well, change the law or the regulations; make it so that the banks cannot proceed on a ten per cent or five per cent cash reserve basis but," as I understood it, "on a 100 per cent reserve basis." that they must retain a reserve up to and equal to the amount of their deposit liabilities."

Mr. Kuhl: That will be right and further.

Mr. Ilsley: Well, we are facing the issue squarely—if they got leave to extend it we would have that much more inflation and would have simon pure 100 per cent inflation. It was suggested by the member for Ruthenia when he was here in the house, and I believe it has been suggested by one or more members of the official opposition party. Imagine the situation where the banks had to retain 100 per cent cash to cover deposit liabilities if they did that.

Mr. Slaght: Cash or Bank of Canada credits.

Mr. Ilsley: When I say cash I mean Bank of Canada notes or Bank of Canada deposits. That is what I mean. I use the word cash in its usual sense and in no other. We impose upon them by law necessarily for a 100 per cent cash ratio. If that is the case they cannot make money at all.

Mr. Kuhl: That is the way they claim they make their money.

UNAWARE OF CLAIM

Mr. Ilsley: I do not know what they claim. I am not speaking on behalf of the banks. The banks in years past have been wrong, a good many of them, in the claims they have put forward. I do not say that the banks are always right, by any means, but I do say that they could not carry on business—how could they?

Mr. Slaght: Read their annual statements. For years they made 16 per cent profit.

Mr. Ilsley: Please do not interrupt too much. The inevitable effect of insisting upon a 100 per cent cash ratio is of course that payment interest on savings deposits would disappear over night and a service charge on current deposits, a substantial one, would have to be imposed. In other words, you would be levying, by this regulation an indirect tax, and not in the form of a tax, but in addition to ability to pay upon the savings depositors and current account depositors, or on the shareholders or on both.

Mr. Kuhl: The depositors should pay interest to the bank not the bank to the depositors. He should pay a service charge.

Mr. Ilsley: No doubt you would have a big service charge if you did that.

An honorable member: Put it on.

Mr. Ilsley: Well, what justification is there for doing that? Is there any great reason why that should be done, why we should change our system, so that persons using a deposit should pay a substantial service charge and depositors be unable to get any interest at all? What is altering the present system by a queer form of indirect and unfair taxation on a certain class.

The taxation that goes on that class at the present time is mostly income taxation and it goes on in proportion to their ability to pay as properly conceived income taxes always do. What is to be gained by the change? To listen to the member for Parry Sound one would think that the banks were making a tremendous amount of money, but are they? And if they are not, is there any reason for disturbing the present system?

DIVIDENDS REDUCED

The banks reduced their dividends in the summer of 1942, as a result of increasing taxation, they stated, but for whatever reason they reduced their dividends, to the great knowledge of a great many persons in this country, who saw the shares they held in the banks go down in value on the market. The banks charge us whenever they lend us money, on a great part of the money we borrow — six-months' money, three-quarters of one per cent. Is that an unreasonable charge? It must be borne in mind that when the banks lend money, when money goes out, when the Government pays out money and that money goes to the banks, the banks have to pay interest on it. When we borrowed $782,000,000 from the chartered banks last year at three-quarters of one per cent and paid that money to contractors, civil servants, and others, those who received the money from the Government or most of those who received it, took that money back to the bank. If they took half of it back to the banks and put in in savings accounts and the other half in current accounts and we paid one per cent, or half per cent on what they put in savings accounts, then the outlay to the bank, the out of the transaction, was three-quarters of one per cent, and as a matter of fact three-quarters of one per cent is, as nearly as I can estimate it, the cost to the banks of doing that business.

In other words, we consider that the banks are rendering a service to the government at cost. For some reason or other, my honorable friend thinks they are doing that. He would take that away from the banks, he would not give them the business, and he would put it in the Bank of Canada and do it that way. I do not know why. He talks about the great increase in the interest rate, an unbearable rate which the people cannot pay. We have budgeted this year for $5,500,000,000. What was the interest charge on that? It was $214,459,300.63.

Mr. Kuhl: What will it be in the post-war period?

Mr. Ilsley: That depends on how we handle the situation in the post-war period. If we keep our national income up—

Mr. Kuhl: Yes.

Mr. Ilsley: Yes if. If we keep it up, I do not say up to the present level, but if we keep it anywhere near the present level, we shall be able readily to meet inflation and even if we have two or three more victory loans. Nothing is lost to the country, it must be borne in mind, when you borrow money within Canada, because what is the liability of one set of Canadian citizens is the asset of another set. It is only when you borrow money abroad that such money is lost to the country; and while I do not want to see our international public debt, nevertheless, for any member of this house to say that we cannot stand it, that it will crush us, that it is in any breath up by the insurance of the people, is a mistake. It is not a burden on the people of the country but on the taxpayers of the country for the benefit of Canadians who hold the securities and pass them around to one another—Canadian citizens and a part of that money going to pay succession duties and so on. It is not a thing that is crushing the country.

BORROW ALL POSSIBLE

I do not know whether I have covered the situation. The honorable gentleman asked, who was it that said that we could not borrow more money from the people. I do not think we can borrow more money from the people. I cannot say who said that. We borrow everything we can, and his suggestion that the head of the National War Finance Committee who was president of the Bank of Montreal, advised not to borrow money from the people so that we would have to borrow from the chartered banks, is wholly unfounded. Mr. Spinney did his very best while chairman of the National War Finance Committee to see that the maximum possible was borrowed from the people. We have had appeal after appeal and campaign after campaign. We have done everything we could think of. We have advertised and enlisted the voluntary support of perhaps 20,000 or 25,000 Canadians; we have put on great victory loan campaigns. We cannot put one on every month. Perhaps my honorable friend would ask why we do not have them more often.

Mr. Slaght: Do so.

Mr. Ilsley: That would be the only way we could get any more. I say to him that we could not get another dollar than we got in any one of our campaigns. We could not get another dollar than we got through the campaign for war savings certificate campaign, or by our sale of non-interest bearing bonds, which is not going over very well. I say that myself. Nobody had to advise me about that. I know it. I have lived through it, day after day, week after week, month after month. We have done everything we could to get the people of this country to save their money and to lend it to us.

They have done very well, but they got the bonds. Some people sold them and they went back into the chartered banks. There are certain unsatisfactory features of the situation, but I do not know of a better system than the present one. I repeat the passage which was quoted from one of my budget speeches, that we found it impossible to get as much money as we required from the personal savings of the people. We were driven to the banks, and as between the Bank of Canada and the chartered banks we went to the chartered banks, in order to avoid inflation.

We got them to lend us money on deposit certificates at cost, as nearly as we could get it at cost, and at the very time they were going that they reduced their dividends and by all transactions making a normal or due profit. To hear some of the remarks that have been made here tonight I should have thought they loaned credit and got back cash, that they were making one hundred per cent on the transaction.

FOLLOW UP QUESTION

Mr. Howden: I should like to follow up that question, if I may in my humble intelligence—which is probably due to my ancestry—the thing that has puzzled me is that in an unreasonable charge? It must be borne in mind that when the banks lend money, when money goes out, when the Government pays out money and that money goes to the banks, the banks have to pay interest on it. When we borrowed $782,000,000 from the chartered banks last year at three-quarters of one per cent and paid that money to contractors, civil servants, and others, those who received the money from the Government or most of those who received it, took that money back to the bank. If they took half of it back to the banks and put in in savings accounts and the other half in current accounts and we paid one per cent, or half per cent on what they put in savings accounts, then the outlay to the bank, the out of the transaction, was three-quarters of one per cent, and as a matter of fact three-quarters of one per cent is, as nearly as I can estimate it, the cost to the banks of doing that business.

Mr. Ilsley: That includes nothing.

Mr. McGeer: When a depression comes along that is exactly what happens: The people are forced to convert their assets into cash. In the depression of 1929 that was the thing that brought about the appalling condition of deflation because of those liquid credits. People had invested very largely in margin stock, then they were forced upon to convert those stocks into cash, and they had to get legal tender. I remember going to my own banker: He knew me and said, "I want this security loan called." I said, "I suppose that goes for every one of your clients in this bank?" and he replied, that it did. I suppose every bank in Canada is doing the same thing. That applies not only to people like that who have not been gambling in the market, but to people who have been buying a home. I said to my banker the minister knows that if this is the order that has gone out from the banks in Canada, and probably from the banks in the United States, to all people who have stocks is security, they must go on the market to convert those stocks into cash, and you know that will collapse the market in Canada and the United States in this principle raised by the honorable member for St. Boniface that they should insist that only legal tender cash is one of the tragic and badly misused powers enjoyed by the banking monopoly and as yet the people have no protection or security against it.

Mr. Blackmore: Hear, hear.

Mr. Ilsley: The point really is a new one to me, but I have looked into it to see whether I think there is really anything in it. It is an hypothesis up by the honorable member for Parry Sound are old, they have been discussed time after time. I cannot make my position much clearer than I have made it. Three or four times I have given the reasons why we are taking our present course, and I believe that course to be in the best interests of the country.

Mr. Slaght: May I mention just the matters for the minister to ponder during the recess, apropos of his explanation. He says that the debt we are creating, and the interest we pay is held in Canada so that it is a case of one Canadian paying another. Let me tell him that in the last victory loan there were 2,600,000 subscribers. Individuals and others. There are in Canada 11,500,000 people; and of course you must make allowance for children: so there are today 9,100,000 people in Canada who do not own a victory bond of any kind.

ONE OTHER POINT

Let me give the minister one other point. He says the chartered banks restricted their profits. And I want to give him this figure. There are 51,000 shareholders in the ten chartered banks of one Canadian information comes from the statement of the Association of Bankers.

This means that four per cent of the people of Canada own bank shares and ninety-six per cent of the people of Canada has not a share of bank stock.

Mr. Blackmore: But they are paying taxes.

Mr. Slaght: Yes, they are paying the taxes and enriching the bankers the profit under the monopolistic system. One more point and I am through. My honorable friend says you must just as well go on and let them do this—the British North America act prohibites otherwise, but we have considered that right—because if you take it away from them we will have to pay the banks for servicing us. For instance, a grocer then would have to pay so much a cheque, and so on. There are little grocery stores in a country town that is paying the banks $15 a month to carry its current account.

Mr. Ilsley: That is better than paying the banks $100 a month.

Mr. Slaght: It would have to pay the bank $100 a month.

Mr. Ilsley: Perhaps not, but it would have to pay a great deal more than $10.

SERVE BIG BUSINESS

Mr. Slaght: I say it would not have to pay nearly as much, and let me tell my honorable friend why. The minister knows that the service the banks give is for the big corporations, for big business, which have thousands of cheques go through in a day. That is the type of business that is using eighty-five per cent of the banking service of Canada. The working man in the factory and the farmer on the farm may have little savings accounts, but they do not go near them more than two or three times a year. If he paid five cents a time he went there and deposited or withdrew money it might cost him fifty or seventy-five cents a year. People of that kind constitute eighty per cent. of the people of Canada; they are the people, the taxpayers. This bugaboo about servicing the people does not mean a thing; the banks service big business.

Mr. Ilsley: My hon. friend says it will just be soaking big business, eh?

Mr. Slaght: Oh, no I did not.

Mr. Ilsley: That is the argument.

Mr. Slaght: No, not at all.

Mr. Ilsley: Then what did my hon. friend mean when he argued that as long as the service charge landed on big business it was not a thing we should worry about?

Mr. Slaght: What I meant was this. When a man takes a trip to Vancouver he expects to pay his way. A man who can afford to take that trip expects to pay the railway fare, the pullman fare, and all that sort of thing; but how many of the working men of this province are able to take a trip to Vancouver? Let the people who get the service pay for what they get; that is my principle, instead of giving them a monopoly which my honorable friend has not yet attempted to justify or to explain.

The power to create money was given to the dominion under the British North America Act, but we gave it away to a bunch of individuals who represent four per cent of the people. I do not think my honorable friend should hamstring or offer to injure big business; I never preach that sort of doctrine. I have told him on many occasions that is all. I only mean it in that sense and in no other. I am telling him, however, on whom the burden falls. It falls on the taxpayer who is paying eight per cent sales tax and now, since he is earning a little money, paying income tax. He is not using these services, but he is largely paying for them. My point is that those who use the services should pay for them in a reasonable and proper way.

WON'T WIPE OUT INTEREST

Mr. Ilsley: I wish to say that there are 6,000,000 savings accounts in the bank of Canada, and I will not countenance, if I can help it, the wiping out of the interest, even though it is one and a half per cent, I believe, in these savings accounts.—I would not wipe out the interest on those 6,000,000 saving depositors, as my honorable friend is advocating tonight.

Mr. Slaght: No, not at all; let me say this, that I would not wipe out savings accounts. That is the last thing in the world I would do. That is another bugaboo which will not hold water. That is not my honorable friend that the banks—

Mr. Ilsley: The interest on them.

Mr. Slaght: Of course, they get interest on them. They pay one and a half per cent. But what rate do they lend it at? They lend it at 6½ and 7 per cent.

Mr. Ilsley: And to us at three-quarters of one per cent.

Mr. Slaght: They do not lend you their savings at all. They lend you their credit entry, an entry in a book. You get a piece of credit, but it does not represent one dollar, in any way, of the savings.

Mr. Ilsley: It does not matter — and my honorable friend is getting hot about this matter. But it does not matter at what stage it is done. The interest that they pay out is a charge, a cost, against their doing business.

Mr. Slaght: Of course, it is.

Mr. Ilsley: My honorable friend says that we do not get the savings of the people. He says we borrow money from the bank. He points out that we deposit money in the bank, and that they have that money. They borrow money from the bank and pay it out, and that goes back into the bank. And when it does go back they pay out one and a half per cent when it goes back.

So that three-quarters of one per cent is a proper counter charge or offsetting. But I submit that if that there are current accounts that are not handled in that way. However, my honorable friend's argument comes to this that if he would substitute the new system of 100 per cent cash ratio it simply means that he would have large service charges, and you would have no such thing as interest whatsoever. There is no doubt about that. Everyone, I believe, who has given the matter any thought knows that that would be the result.

GOVERNMENT SUFFER

I do not know what could be accomplished by it. The honorable member said the service charge would be paid by big business. If the service charge were paid by big business the taxpayers—the government—would suffer very considerably to the extent that they are liable for excess profits tax. But if that still further would impair the revenue position.

Text of New Democracy Leader Blackmore

Before we leave this matter there are two or three questions I should like to ask the minister. He has been at work on the problem for seven years now, and I should like to ask him a question. I am not sure why he should not allow me to do so. Frequently in the last three years he has done that.

There are two facts the minister has overlooked. He has assumed that if $100 comes out of the Bank of Canada and goes into the Bank of Montreal so that the Bank of Montreal can lend ten times that $100, or $1,000, that that is all the time, and automatically the Bank of Montreal will do it. He assumes that right now that would happen. There is not justification for assuming that at all. First of all, how will the banks expand? Supposing the Bank of Montreal gets $100 and the Bank of Canada issues it, the Bank of Montreal simply cannot expand that $100 to $1,000 unless it can lend; can it? it must lend?

Mr. Ilsley: Or buy securities.

Mr. Blackmore: It must lend.

Mr. Ilsley: Or as I say, buy securities.

Mr. Blackmore: It amounts to the same thing if it buys securities; all right. If it buys securities the money is not getting into the hands of the ordinary citizen. The honorable member for Parry Sound spoke about it. It is going into the hands of pretty big business, in all probability. It is altogether likely that it will not get out into circulation at all, and that is a vital point to consider right now all over the world in which the Bank of Montreal can expand that $100 into $1,000 is by lending money. And if it cannot get borrowers, it cannot expand the money.

Mr. Ilsley: Or by buying securities. Why take my honorable friend's leave that out?

Mr. Blackmore: We will come to that.

Mr. Ilsley: Does it hurt his argument, and is it for that reason that he leaves it out?

Mr. Blackmore: No, not at all.

Mr. Ilsley: Well then, put it in.

CONTROL IS DIFFICULT

Mr. Blackmore: But the government must realize, the department of finance must realize, surely, that the difficulty lies in the controlling of securities. Then, there is a measure which can be adopted with respect to securities, and which would control the situation. But the general assumption is that all that is necessary is to take a billion dollars or a hundred million dollars out of the Bank of Canada, and that automatically it expands ten or fifteen times. The Honorable Charles Dunning used to say that when he was in the house, and the honorable member for Rosthern has said it right along. That is absolute nonsense.

The minister says they would be buying securities. I am going to ask one more question—because I think we have got it pretty clear now. If we lend to a man who is going to produce sheep, or a man who is going to manufacture shoes the only way they can expand is either by lending to buy securities or by lending to produce or by lending probably to a wholesale organization or an organization which distributes. Those are the only three we can recall.

Now, if the government can control lending by securities, then all it has to be concerned about is lending for production for distribution. Once that is recognized, it throws a whole lot of light on the question? Does it not? If the Bank of Montreal or other chartered banks wish to loan money to responsible ratepayers how should they lend to? They would not lend unless people came in to borrow. Who would come to borrow? People who not now money enough, and would need to borrow? I am going to ask if there is any farmer in this room by a show of hands who is now who is not now borrowing. I am going to ask if there is any merchant who would not come in to borrow and who is not now borrowing—or any wholesaler.

If there is, then we must draw the conclusion, that they are restricting loans to those who want loans for distribution and production, something which I think the minister would not concede. I think he will acknowledge that a farmer in Saskatchewan wishes to borrow money to produce milk cannot do it. To a great extent that is true.

LEND MONEY FREELY

I have had bankers tell me time and again in the last three or four years that they lend money freely to any accredited borrower. Then how in the world would they lend any more money if they had a billion dollars worth of Bank of Canada money in their tills? It does not follow that just as soon as Bank of Canada money is issued there is an extension of credit—except by loans. If there is anything wrong with that reasoning, will the minister explain it?

Suspect Sought In Coast Murder Ends Own Life

VANCOUVER, July 26.—(CP)—Search for John Stanley Kendall, 32, whom police wanted to question in connection with the murder of Sgt. Gerald Harris Morrison, 40, ended Saturday when his body was found in a summer camp at nearby Belcarra Park.

He had been shot through the head and a rifle was lying beside him. Police said they found a note indicating he had planned on taking his own life.

Sgt. Morrison during Kendall with murder had been issued to police officers investigating the death of Mrs. Morrison, whose body was found Friday in an east end rooming house.

Airman Killed In Plane Crash

LEONARD, Ont., July 26.—(CP)—One airman was killed and another was seriously injured late yesterday when a training plane from the Pendleton (Ont.) air station crashed near this village, 15 miles west of Ottawa. Next-of-kin have been informed and the names will be announced shortly.

During the Battle of Britain one out of every six air raid wardens was a woman.



Victory in Sicily will be of double value to the Allies as a site of air bases closer to targets in Italy and a jumping-off point for further invasions. Map shows comparative bomber distances from Tunisia, southern Sicily and northern Sicily, and points out a potential one-two-three attack route culminating in invasion of the river valleys of northern Italy and southern France.

Official List War Casualties

R.C.A.F.

OTTAWA, July 26.—(CP)—The R.C.A.F. in its 636th casualty list of the war containing 38 names reported two men killed on active service overseas, one dead from injuries suffered on active service overseas, 12 missing on active service after overseas air operations and four killed on active service in Canada.

Following is the latest list of casualties:

OVERSEAS

KILLED ON ACTIVE SERVICE

Bank, Richard Conant, Sgt., Canso, Sydney, N.S.

Ogilvy, James Sutherland, Sgt., Bayfield, Man., and G. Ogilvie (mother), Moose Jaw, Sask.

DIED OF INJURIES SUSTAINED ON ACTIVE SERVICE

Main, Kenneth Brown, Sgt., R.162127, Mrs. H. Main (mother), 10830 109th St., Edmonton.

PREVIOUSLY MISSING, NOW REPORTED KILLED ON ACTIVE SERVICE

Carter, Herman Jr., P/O, Kansas City, Mo.

Donegan, Thomas Joseph, Sgt., R.93808, Mrs. Thomas Duggan (mother), Vancouver.

Jamieson, Fred Stare, F/O, Sgt., Dunham, Que.

Lacroix, Jean Paul, P/O, Shawinigan Falls, Que.

Tamblyn, William Charles, P/O, Pittsburgh, Kas.

MacKay, Alexander Galloway, P/O, 21021, Mrs. J. S. MacKay (mother), Vancouver.

McNamara, James Emmett, P/O, Montreal.

Morley, Robert Stinson, Sgt., Toronto.

Murray, Charles, P/O, 217488, Mrs. Charles Murray (wife), Watrous, Sask.

Scantlebury, Thomas Burton, Sgt., Leeds.

Trenchlar, David Gerald, Sgt., R123782, David Tremblay (father), Elm Creek, Man.

Windsor, Kenneth Digory, Sgt., Manitou, Man.

Wright, James Russell, Flt. Sgt., R81034, H. H. Wright (father), Vancouver.

PREVIOUSLY MISSING; ON ACTIVE SERVICE, NOW REPORTED PRISONER OF WAR (GERMANY)

Clarke, David Aubrey, Sgt., Buislip, Middlesex, Eng.

Sommerville, John, W/O., Barberton, Ohio.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED MISSING ON ACTIVE SERVICE, NOW REPORTED PRISONER OF WAR (GERMANY)

Cowan, Andrew Watt, Sgt., Toronto.

Dunn, Francis Albert, Sgt., R78029, E. P. Dunn (father), Delia, Alta.

Mander, James Orland, Sgt., R124856, Edgar Mander (father), Regina.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED MISSING AND BELIEVED KILLED ON ACTIVE SERVICE NOW REPORTED PRISONER OF WAR (GERMANY)

Low, Maurice George, Sgt., R100311, W. B. Low (father), Westminster.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED MISSING ON ACTIVE SERVICE NOW FOR OFFICIAL PURPOSES PRESUMED DEAD

Allin, William Henry, AC., Sheffield, Eng.

Barnes, Cecil Penrose, LAC., Liverpool, Eng.

Shaw, J. L. Sgt. Durham, Eng.

CANADIAN IN THE R.A.F. OVERSEAS

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED MISSING ON ACTIVE SERVICE, NOW REPORTED PRISONER OF WAR

Sergeant, A. M., Fit. Sgt., London, Eng.

TCA Transport Carries Large Overseas Mail

MONTREAL, July 26.—(CP)—A large mail from members of the Canadian armed forces overseas arrived here yesterday by the new Trans-Canada Air Lines Atlantic service. The flight of the transport plane was non-stop from Britain to Montreal, and brought naval, military and air force personnel and technicians on duty in Britain to Canada in addition to 3,000 pounds of mail.

The flight was made in 15 hours, and, using connecting TCA planes, some of the official personnel were in Toronto 18 hours after leaving the British Isles, and in other Canadian cities within 24 hours. The TCA crew which flew the transport was commanded by Capt. M. H. Barclay, with Capt. R. M. Smith as co-pilot, H. Thomas as navigation officer, and A. J. Blackwood as radio officer.

Miners, Federal Officials Confer

OTTAWA, July 26.—(CP)—Coal mine operators and mine operatives concluded a series of conferences with government officials. Income tax questions, subsidies and rationing were subjects of discussion at the conferences.

Radioman Dies

TORONTO, July 26.—(CP)—T. O. (Wal) Wiklund, 34, prominent in Canadian radio, died at his home here yesterday following a prolonged illness. He joined the CBC in 1937. His important assignments included the Royal Visit and opening of the Alaska Highway.

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—On the Second Floor

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WINNIPEG PIANO CO., with stool	$159.50
EVANS, with bench	$169.50
BELL, with Bench	$169.50
CRAIG, with bench	$179.50
WILLIS, with bench	$189.50
DOMINION, with bench	$189.50
CRAIG, with bench	$189.50
NEW SCALE WILLIAMS, with bench	$189.50
DOHERTY, with bench	$200.50
DOMINION, with bench	$209.50
ENNIS, with bench	$229.50
WEBER, with bench	$229.50
NEW SCALE WILLIAMS, with bench	$239.50
STEINBACH, with bench	$249.50
KARN, with bench	$249.50
MASON & RISCH, with bench	$249.50
HENRY HERBERT, with bench	$269.50
CANADA, with bench	$269.50

—On the Third Floor

The Bulletin's SPORT SHOW by Hal Dean
SPORTS EDITOR

IT WOULDN'T be surprising to see Tommy Brant inaugurate a one-man campaign any day now to have the baseball rules amended so that earned runs alone would count in a game. For judging by results so far this season, such an innovation appears to be about the only possible chance the Dodger veteran will have to register a win.

Tommy has started five times in the senior loop to date and in addition has done a couple of relief jobs, all without having anything to show on the credit side, although his performances would normally have been good for at least three decisions.

Saturday night's session was practically a repetition of his prior experiences at Renfrew thuis year. The Hornets scored no earned runs and yet came through in the closing stages when they combined timely hitting with lapses by their opponents and cashed in for a win. And by the way, Verne Helly pitched a swell game, although his successor, Phil Nelson, secured credit for the victory. Helly allowed only four hits in 7 1-3 innings.

LOW EARNED RUN AVERAGE

THE records show that Brant has pitched a total of 54 2-3 innings and only 10 earned runs have been registered against him for an average of .187 per inning or 1.64 for a normal 9-inning session.

Tommy tossed a total of 47 innings in the five games he started and during that stretch permitted exactly eight runs, a record which deserves much better results than were obtained. In his two relief turns Brant yielded two earned runs in 7 2-3 frames.

Below is given the Dodger pitcher's earned run record so far this year:

May 27, Arrows: Lost 4-3, earned runs in 9 innings; June 3, Hornets: lost 3-2, O.E.R. in 9 innings; June 6, Arrows (relief): 1 E.R. in 4 innings; June 13, Yanks: lost 3-2, 1 E. R. in 10 innings; June 30, Yanks (relief): 1 E.R. in 3 2-3 innings; July 8, Yanks: tie 3-3, 3 E.R. in 10 innings; July 24, Hornets: lost 5-4, O E.R. in 9 innings.

FAST SIXTH INNING

HELLY pitched just three fast balls in the sixth to retire the Dodgers. Green went out, pitcher to 1st to Ottem, while Goldsworthy was thrown out McAuley to Ottem and Tougas lifted a high one which Gabel took care of in right field.

The Hornets fared little better in their half of the same frame. Hackler singled to left and was sacrificed to second by McAuley, but Patry struck out and Brant chased over to the fence to pick off Kelly's foul for third out. The entire inning took less than eight minutes to play.

It is quite an event these days for "Old Man" Green to steal a base or for Dougie Stevenson to make an error. Nevertheless the cold truth is that George (who incidentally is enjoying a very fine season after playing senior ball for around 17 years or so) stole a pair of bags on Saturday and Doug came up with his second slip in 108 chances.

BOWLING TOURNEY AUG. 2

SIXTEENTH annual tournament of the Alberta Lawn Bowling Association will be held in Edmonton Aug. 2-5. A total of 11 trophies are at stake. Entries must be forwarded to the secretary before 6 p.m., Wednesday, July 28.

Archie Allen of the Garneau Club is president of the Association and by the way Archie will be shooting for possession of the Hudson's Bay trophy, emblematic of the event of the tournament for the third straight year. William McGruther of the Royal is secretary-manager as usual. The draw committee this year consists of Vice-president W. G. Walford, Bill Riff and W. M. Scott. W. F. Howard, Fred Colbourne and R. F. J. Day are in charge of the greens.

The attractive tournament book let gives complete details of events, prizes, etc. Included amongst several other interesting items are the final page under notes, comments and advice are the following paragraph:

"Sportsmanship does not offer excuses, alibis or whines, neither does it criticize but takes defeat and honors opponents; compliments and praises merit wherever found; shares triumphs and is honored as much in defeat as in victory.

"Envy, hatred, jealousy, grudge or misplaced or obnoxious retaliation is no part of sportsmanship."

Brant Allows No Earned Runs, But Support Fails in Last Two Frames

Errors Give Hornets 5-4 Win Over Dodgers

Ken McAuley Drives Home Winning Run

ERRORS in the late stages lost another Senior Baseball League game for pitcher Tommy Brant at Renfrew Park on Saturday night, as the Hornets counted three unearned runs in the eighth and another in the ninth to edge out the Dodgers 5-4.

Verne Kelly, starting chucker for the Aircraft Repair club had worked for 7 1-3 innings allowing two earned runs and four hits. Phil Nelson, young twirler from Medicine Hat, took over and it was his hit in the last half of the same frame which initiated the rally. Nelson also scored the winning run in the ninth after getting a life on an error.

The Hornets gave their opponents a pair of counters in the eighth, three errors and a walk being responsible.

* * *

The Hornets opened the scoring in the third. Helly started the inning, safe at first when Morgan failed to handle a well-hit ball and he went on to second on a passed ball. The base-runner advanced to third as Dan Hackler was being thrown out Goldsworthy to Clarney and he came home on a wild pitch.

Helly was pitching well and he had no trouble until the eighth, having permitted only two hits, one to Leroy Goldsworthy in the first and another to Ralph Morgan in the fourth.

With one down in the seventh Tommy Brant walked and King's double sent him to third, from where he scored on a passed ball. Ab Superstein followed with a hard drive into centre and King came home.

The Dodgers secured another pair of counters in the eighth after four out had been recorded.

Lucien Tougas walked and stole second. He had the ball beaten easily enough, but the throw from Stevenson was wide and Tougas went all the way home beating the return throw to the plate.

Brant got a life when he hit through Hackler at second, Morgan going to third. Morgan later came in on a balk by Nelson.

It looked as if a 4-1 lead would be sufficient to give Brant his fifth win, but subsequent results soon proved otherwise.

Nelson hit through short into left field and Hackler walked. McAuley got a scratch single to third, barely beating out the throw and filling the bases. A fly ball batted by Patry, put a passed ball allowed Nelson to score and Hackler to third. Patry was forced at second on a high fly to left field and Hackler managed to beat George Green's perfect peg to the plate, leaving the Hornets still down 3-4.

McAuley came in with the tying run when, shortstop Stopera threw to first on Len Gabel's ground ball was wide. Had the play been completed the side would have been retired with the Dodgers one run up.

Carney got tangled up with Mel Ottem's fine roller and was safe but Brant struck out Doug Stevenson to end the session.

* * *

With one down in the first half of the ninth, Stopera got a life when his rival shortstop McAuley missed the grounder, but he was forced at second when Green, the play being Hackler to Kelly. Goldsworthy flied out to Gabel to end the Dodgers' chances.

Harry Jones, first up for the Hornets went out, Stopera to Carney, but the Dodger short made a bad heave to first trying to stop Nelson and the stage was set for the winning run.

Hackler singled into centre sending Nelson to second and the base-runned pitcher scored when Ken McAuley deftly parked a safe bingle into right field.

Following is the box score:

Dodgers—	AB	R	H	PO	A	E
Green, lf	4	0	0	1	0	0
Goldsworthy, 2b	4	0	1	0	2	0
Tougas, c	3	1	1	6	1	0
Morgan, 3b	3	0	1	0	4	1
Clarney, rf	4	0	0	1	0	0
King, cf	4	1	2	1	0	0
Superstein, cf	3	0	1	2	0	0
Brant, p	3	0	0	0	2	0
Stopera, ss	3	0	0	0	2	2
	31	4	4	25	14	4

(One out when winning run scored.)

Hornets—	AB	R	H	PO	A	E
Hackler, cf, 2b	4	1	2	2	0	0
McAuley, ss	4	1	2	2	3	1
Patry, lf	4	0	0	2	0	0
Kelly, c, rf	4	0	0	5	1	0
Helly, p	3	0	0	0	1	0
Ottem, 1b	4	0	0	11	1	0
Stevenson, 2b, c	4	0	0	2	4	0
Nelson, rf, p	3	1	1	0	0	0
Jones, rf	3	0	0	0	0	0
Nelson, p	2	1	1	0	0	0
	35	5	5	27	14	3

Score by innings:

Dodgers	000	300	100	4	4	1
Hornets	000	000	005	5	5	3

SUMMARY

Earned runs—Dodgers 2, Hornets 0. Two-base hit—King. Runs batted in—Goldsworthy, Superstein 2, Ottem, Stevenson 2, Nelson. Bases—Green 2, Tougas, Goldsworthy, Superstein 2, Ottem, Hackler, Nelson 2, Kelly 2, Helly. Double plays—Gabel to Helly to Kelly, Kelly to Ottem to Stevenson, Hackler to McAuley to Ottem, Clarney, King, Stopera 2). by Brant 4 (McAuley, Patry 2, Stevenson), Nelson 5; first base on errors—Green, Morgan, Brant, Stopera, Gabel, Ottem, Helly, Nelson). Nelson 3 runs, 4 hits off Helly in 3-4 innings; 1 run, 0 hits off Nelson in 2 2-3 innings; winning pitcher—Nelson; losing pitcher—Helly. Passed balls—Tougas 2, Kelly 2; balk—Nelson; left on base—Dodgers 5, Hornets 5; time of game—1 hr. 35 m.; umpires—Bob Dooley (at plate), Bob Crawford (one base).

Believe It Or Not — By Robt. Ripley



Chop Chop Second

Slide Rule Gets $53,450 In Taking Arlington Classic

By CHARLES DUNKELY

CHICAGO, July 26—(AP)—Slide Rule, a little Chestnut colt, found the race he was looking for Saturday—a $53,450 victory in the $72,000 Arlington Classic.

The winner, owned by W. E. Boeing, Seattle aircraft plane manufacturer, charged across the finish line a length ahead of the Brookmeade stable Bourmont, with Chop Chop, owned by Mrs. Barclay Douglas of New York, trailing in third place four lengths back. Askmenow, the only filly in the race, one of two three-year-olds entered by Jack Price Headley of Lexington, Ky., was fourth, five lengths back of Chop Chop.

The Brookmeade stable's famous victory was fifth, Hal Price Headley's All Hoss sixth, John Marsch's Occupation seventh and Dixiana stable's Amber Light last.

A crowd of 20,000 witnessed Slide Rule's triumph.

Jockey Forrest Zufelt rode Slide Rule over the mile and a quarter in 2:04 3-5.

Slide Rule and Bourmont shared third place in the betting with Chop Chop and Occupation. The winner returned $11.80, $7.00 and $4.20 across the board, with Bourmont paying $6.80 and $4.20 and Chop Chop $3.40 to show.

V

Civil Service Tennis Tourney Opens Wednesday

The Civil Service Tennis Club's annual tournament will open Wednesday night, July 28. There are five events open to members of this club, men's singles, ladies' singles, men's doubles, ladies doubles and mixed doubles.

Jim Hoyle, many times past champion and this season's defending champ will be trying for another title.

All entries are to be at the club house by 7 o'clock Tuesday night so that the first draw may be made for Wednesday night. Members are requested to watch papers for the draws.

This is one of the club's best years, even with the ball shortage. There is a total of 110 members, one of the largest memberships in years, and expects a large and successful tourney.

For any information regarding the event phone the club house at 27808.

V

Girls to Hold Track Practice

Officials of the Edmonton Girls Athletic Club request that all members of the club and other girls interested in this sport to attend the practices which are to be held each evening this week at Clarke stadium after 7 o'clock and where arrangements will be completed as to possible representation at the Western Canada Women's competitions at Vancouver in August.

THRIFTY SHAVES

With Minora Blades!

Minora stands first among low-price blades—the keenest and best double-edge blade in its class. Try it and see for yourself.



McSpaden Tied By Buck White In Golf Final

CHICAGO, July 26.—(AP)—Little known Buck White of Greenwood, Miss., and Jug McSpaden of Philadelphia shot 71 apiece yesterday to tie at the end of 72 holes with an aggregate of 281 in the $10,000 Tam O'Shanter golf open. They will play off today in an 18-hole match.

White, bidding for his first major tournament victory, and McSpaden, a veteran of the moneys circuit, both posted scores of 71—one under Philadelphia's par.

To the meantime, 28-year-old Chick Harbert of Battle Creek, Mich., emerged from the swirl of customers—the last batch of some 50,000 who paid approximately $125-150 in war stamps and bonds to gain admittance during the week—in a stalemate with Byron Nelson for third place with 283.

Patty Berg of Minneapolis won the women's open with a 72-hole score of 307—five over par—and a five-stroke margin over the field of 17 competitors.

V

Sped King Takes Circuit Feature

CLEVELAND, July 26.—(AP)—Speed King, Brown Volomite-sired stepper owned by Aaron Williams of Horning, N.Y., won by a nose from Reveler, unbeaten in three previous starts, in the third and decisive heat of the M. R. Deveaux stake for 2.09 class trot, feature of the Grand Circuit program at North Randall Saturday.

Fourth when Reveler fronted the field in the first heat, Speed King came on to offer a handy triumph in the second mile.

Dodgem favorite of the bettors, the King was driven by Harry Wade, who got him over in the second heat in 2.13

Engineers Edge Out Air Corps

Centrals Trim Moose 4-1 To Cop Intermediate Series

CENTRALS won the deciding game of the northern Alberta men's fastball series Saturday night when they defeated Moose 4-1 at Kingsway Park. They will now meet No. 3 "M" Depot in the finals. U.S. Engineers beat the U.S. Air Corps club 3-2 in a senior men's fixture in the second half of the twin bill.

Jack Bailey pitched effectively for the winners, allowing only five hits in the nine innings. Pete Prokopy went the distance for Moose and was charged with 10 safeties.

Moose took the lead in the first frame when Art Dalmar singled and was batted in by Jimmie Braull's double to left field, but were held scoreless for the remaining eight sessions as the Centrals played a tight game in the field, only being charged with two errors.

In the third inning, Ab Whelpley made first on a fielder's choice, went to third on a double by Sammy Sheckter and came in along with the latter on an error to put the winners out in front.

One in the sixth which was scored when Bailey singled through third, went to second on an overthrow, third on a passed ball and home on a two bagger by Paul Yanew and another in the eighth by Whelpley clinched the series for the Centrals.

Following is the box score:

Centrals—	AB	R	H	PO	A	E
Sheckter, c	3	1	1	2	3	0
Cuellar, rf	4	0	0	1	0	0
Bailey, p	4	1	1	0	1	0
Whelpley, 2b	4	1	2	1	2	0
Klish, ss	4	0	0	1	4	0
Braull, lf	4	0	1	1	0	0
Warshawski, rf	4	0	0	1	0	0
Gorek, 3b	4	0	2	4	0	0
Dalmar, 1b	4	0	0	7	0	0
Whelpley, 2b	3	2	0	1	2	1
Totals	37	4	10	27	14	2
Moose—	AB	R	H	PO	A	E
Govan, ss	4	0	0	0	5	0
Castanelli, 1b	3	0	0	7	0	0
Yanew, c	3	0	1	1	0	0
Braull, lf	3	0	1	1	0	0
Prokopy, p	3	0	0	0	3	0
Dysart, 2b	3	0	0	3	3	2
Kellams, rf	3	0	0	1	0	0
Fetterman, cf	3	0	0	1	0	1
Grenier, 3b	3	0	0	0	2	0
Hays, lf	3	0	1	4	0	0
Cierzan, cf	3	0	0	1	0	0
Totals	30	1	3	27	14	3

Scores by innings:			
Centrals	002	001	010—4	10	2
Moose	100	000	000—1	3	4

Umpires—Ray Barson and Bill Gordon.

Scorer—Bernard Fraser.

ENGINEERS BEAT AIR CORPS BY 3-2

U.S. Engineers won their fourth Senior Men's Fastball League game as against six defeats Saturday night when they edged out Air Corps 3-2.

A fly ball hit by Jerry Wasik that Bennie Cuellar admitted he dropped when he fell in right field would have given the losers the tying run. The umpire, however, ruled the batter out as it looked as though the catch had been made, of the league standing.

Paul Litecky and "Windy" Smith turned in tight performances on the mound, the former holding the winners to four safeties and Smith allowing only five.

Smith also batted a perfect game, getting three hits in a like times at bat.

The Engineers went into the lead in the second inning with two and were never headed. The runs were scored when Lou Fitzgerald singled, went to second on a passed ball, remained there while Cuellar walked, then advanced on another passed ball which enabled Cuellar to make second and came home on an error at the plate. Cuellar scored when Sam Burns was forced to throw to first on a strikeout.

George Culpepper made it 3-0 in the next frame for Engineers when he counted the winning run.

The Airmen broke into the scoring in the second half of the third when Don Chenoweth came in and added another in the fifth when Willie Dysart scored, but were unable to overcome the Engineers' lead.

Following is the box score:

U.S. Engineers—	AB	R	H	PO	A	E
Culpepper, ll	3	1	0	0	0	0
Smith, p	3	0	3	0	2	0
Davis, 3b	3	0	0	1	2	0
Felts, 2b	3	0	0	1	2	0
Fitzgerald, ss	2	1	0	1	2	0
Cuellar, rf	2	1	0	2	0	0
Carruthers, cf	3	0	0	1	0	0
Morgan, sf	2	0	0	1	0	0
Litecky, c	2	0	1	6	1	0
Samuels, lf	2	0	0	1	0	0
Totals	26	3	4	21	4	2
U.S. Army Air Force	AB	R	H	PO	A	E
Parent, cf	3	0	1	0	0	0
Dysart, 2b	3	1	1	2	3	0
Kellams, rf	3	0	0	1	0	0
Wasik, c	3	0	0	5	1	0
Wingert, ss	2	0	0	0	0	0
Johnson, 3b	2	0	0	2	1	0
Burns, 1, c	2	0	0	7	0	0
Burns, 1, c	2	0	0	10	3	0
Chenoweth, sf	2	1	1	0	0	0
Litecky, p	3	0	1	0	1	0
Totals	27	2	5	21	5	3

Scores by innings:			
Engineers	021	000	0—3	4	2
Air Corps	001	010	0—2	5	3

MEN'S FASTBALL LEAGUE

	W	L	Pct.
No. 3 "M" Depot	7	1	.667
Aircraft Repair	6	3	.667
Moose	6	3	.667
Centrals	5	4	.555
U.S. Engineers	4	5	.444
U.S. Air Corps	1	6	.143

NEW WESTMINSTER, B.C. July 26.—(CP)—New Westminster Salmonbellies scored an easy victory over Vancouver Burrards in a lacrosse game here Saturday night, the score was 15-7. The victory placed the Salmonbellies at the top

New Mark Set In Mutuel Play

NEW YORK, July 26.—(AP)—A new world record for average daily play at a race meeting was established at the 24-day Empire City meeting that wound up Saturday at Jamaica race track. A total of $35,229,845 was poured through the mutuel windows during the 24 days, an average of $1,470,818 per day.

The previous record of $1,458,910 was set at Aqueduct's recent meeting with eight-race programs compared to Empire City's seven.

Seven Trophies Won by Visitors

VANCOUVER, July 26.—(CP)—Seven of the 15 trophies at stake in the British Columbia Lawn Bowling Association's 21st annual tournament were taken by out-of-town competitors while eight were won by city rinks at the tourney finals here completed late Saturday.

Only double winners were Bobby Nesbitt of Merriee, B.C., who took the L.C. Jack and Nelson trophies and Chris Whent of Vancouver who won the mixed rink event and Lorne Bradshaw and Cochrane Rosington, E. Hansen and L. Hansen.

The trophy at stake in the tournament was the Tom Campbell cup. Jack Hall, of Edmonton, umpired all games.

In Goodyear Singles

Colin Allan, Stirling Shields Represent Edmonton Bowlers

COLIN ALLAN of the Royal Club and Stirling Shields of Garneau will represent Edmonton at the forthcoming tournament in the singles competition for the Goodyear trophy, emblematic of the bowling singles championship of the province as a result of the final games played on Saturday evening.

At Patricia green Allan defeated Harry Bowley of the Edmonton Club in the final of the section, winning 21-13, while at the Royal Shields won handily over George Coward, Patricia 21-10. The Alberta finals will be played during the tournament which opens here on Aug. 2.

To reach his section final Allan had a prolonged tussle on Friday evening against his club mate A. E. Goodwin this game lasting for 26 ends before Allan got the last and winning shot to defeat Goodwin 21-20. Bowley defeated Tommy Owen of Alberta Avenue Club in his semi-final 21-15.

Score of the final game by ends is as follows:

Allan	0	1	1	0	1	4	0	2	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	21
Bowley	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	13

At the Royal Greens Stirling Shields of Garneau had a comparatively easy passage in the other final against George Coward who had previously could count Al Butlin and Harry Schofield amongst his victims beat Jack Beveridge of the Edmonton Club 21-12 in his semi-final bracket.

Score of the final game by ends is as follows:

Shields	1	0	0	2	3	1	1	0	2	1	1	0	1	2	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	21
Coward	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	10

Guy Jackson of the Calgary Lawn Bowling Club will be the Calgary district representative but winners from Medicine Hat and Lethbridge have not yet been declared.

All lawn bowlers in the city who wish to participate in the annual tourney being played next week are reminded that their club secretaries should receive their entries for all competitions not later than Tuesday.

Where the Smart Clothes Come from!
Cal's MENS SHOP
10311 Jasper Ave.



SPORTS BULLETIN

Beats Dodds by 10 Yards

Gunder Haegg Runs Fastest U.S. Outdoor Track Mile

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., July 25—(AP)—Sweden's Gunder Haegg, who admits that he runs only fast enough to win, ran the fastest mile in United States outdoor track history—4:05.3—Saturday night to defeat Gil Dodds of Boston by 10 yards and Bill Hulse of New York by 15 before a delirious crowd of 10,000 at Harvard Stadium.

By so doing Haegg came within seven-tenths of a second of his own world mile record, which recently was lowered to 4:02.6 by Arne Anderson in Sweden.

Dodds, who overtook Hulse with a terrific finishing drive, also finished under the Cunningham record in 4:06.5 and Hulse, who gave Haegg a stiff argument during the first half of the gun lap, was timed in 4:07.8.

The Swedish sensation was being threly pursued by Hulse when he was caught at the 1,500 metres point in 3:47.8, a tenth of a second under Walter Mehle's American record for that distance.

A field of five lined up for the start with Bonby Knowles of Springfield College, 25 yards ahead of Haegg, Dodds, Hulse and Don Burnham. Darmouth's intercollegiate mile champion.

Haegg caught Knowles at the quarter-mile mark, which was reached in 58.4 seconds. From then on Gunder set the pace. He ran the first half mile in 2:01.9, with Dodds inches behind him and Hulse about three yards back. Burnham then was a poor fourth and Knowles sadly outdistanced.

Haegg had about a yard on Dodds at the three-quarters which was run in 3:01.9. As soon as he heard the gun Hulse jumped Dodds for second place and made a magnificent attempt to overhaul Haegg. But the harder Hulse tried, the faster Haegg ran.

With less than 100 yards to go, Hulse forced as Dodds came on with a furious rush that made absolutely no impression on the smooth-running Swede. Burnham was a quarter lap behind as Haegg finished and trailing Knowles more than a half-lap in the rear.

Red Deer Army Beats Aircrafters In Series Opener

The Red Deer A-20 Army Training Centre club went one up on the local Aircraft Repair Clubs in northern-central provincial senior men's fastball playoffs yesterday afternoon when they defeated the latter 5-3 at Red Deer. The remainder of the best of three series will be played here next Saturday and Sunday, if necessary.

Al Young hurled effectively in the latter part of the game after a shaky start. He only allowed seven hits while McMdoe was charged with eight.

The Army team scored all its runs in the first three innings. They counted two in the first, two in the second and one in the third.

Art Soley opened the scoring for the losers in the fifth followed by one by Stan McGreevey. Ken Mcdoe brought in a run in the sixth to cut the lead to only two, but the Aircrafters were unable to overcome the soldiers lead.

Sore by innings:

Aircraft Repair—	000	021	000	3	8	4
A-20 Army—	221	000	00x	5	7	4

Umpires—Westergard and Fraser.

V

Alberta Beach Baseball Final Ends in 3-3 Tie

A crowd of almost 2,500 watched the semi-finals and final in the annual baseball tournament at Alberta Beach yesterday. The survivors of the tourney, River Qui Barre and Rosington played to an 8-8 tie in the final.

In the first round on Saturday, Manola defaulted to Rochester. Namayo won from Calmar 5-3, River Qui Barre defeated Royal Villey 4-2 and Rosington edged out Onaway 4-3.

River Qui Barre then followed with a 4-3 victory over Rochester yesterday and Rosington eliminated Namayo 4-2.

The batteries for the finalists were: River Qui Barre, Bradshaw and Cochrane; Rosington, E. Hansen and L. Hansen.

The trophy at stake in the tournament was the Tom Campbell cup. Jack Hall, of Edmonton, umpired all games.

Al Schoendienst Leading Batter In International

NEW YORK, July 26.—(AP)—Al Schoendienst, Rochester Redhead, still is giving the other International League batters a lesson in hitting.

During the last week he sent his average soaring from .338 to .353.

Schoendienst's games he had an edge of 33 points over Ed Basio of Montreal, the second best batter.

Badke's mark was .320 and arrayed in the next seven were Alejo Rodriguez Olmo, the Montreal outfielder recalled this week by Brooklyn .318, Roberto Ortiz, Montreal .315, Ed Levy, Newark .305; George Staller, Baltimore .303; Goody Rosen, Syracuse .299; Van Harrington, Syracuse .292; Dutch Meie, Syracuse, .278 and Harry Davis, Toronto .275.

Olmo left the league with two hitting honors in his possession, total hits with 112 and most triples, 11.

Ed Kobesky of Buffalo continued to hold the lead in home runs with 12. Ed Klieman of Baltimore kept in front of the pitchers with 16 victories against four defeats.

V

Pats Will Hold Workout Tonight

Army and Navy Pats will hold a light workout at Vic grounds tonight starting at 7 o'clock. They are scheduled to play Aircraft Repair in the second half of a doubleheader at Kingsway.

Tuesday night the Pats play an all-star team from the University Summer School, at the latter's annual picnic at Victoria Park.

Arrows Play Yanks Tuesday

Yesterday's senior ball game between Hornets and Yanks had to be called off, the previous night's rain making playing conditions at Renfrew Park impossible.

The Arrows are scheduled to play the U.S. Army team on Tuesday night at 7 o'clock.

Today's Sport Parade

— By Oscar Fraley —

Exclusive to The Edmonton Bulletin
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NEW YORK, July 26—In a move designed to save sports for many of America's colleges, the central office for intercollegiate athletics Saturday went on record in opposition to the war department ban preventing trainees at "Little West Points" from participating in intercollegiate sports.

The central office, which controls the athletic destinies of 75 schools, issued a letter which contended that "The proven value of competitive sports justifies the lifting of the ban."

Written by executive director Ash Bushnell, the letter does not demand athletics-as-usual but contends that "there should be a carefully planned regime designed to make every American fighting man a potential fighter."

ARMY ENCOURAGES TEAMS

"TO us who hope for removal of the current prohibition, there is inexplicable inconsistency in its presence," Bushnell said. "The army permits and encourages the organization of teams from personnel at its many bases in this country and abroad.

Further, it does not limit to an intramural conception the manner in which schedules are arranged and carried out, but approves of contests with outside opponents.

Bushnell pointed out that Maj. Gen. Francis B. Wilby, U. S. Military Academy superintendent, said recently that "It would be a very sad day for West Point" if intercollegiate types of athletics—such as football —were abandoned.

POLICY ADOPTED

THE policy adopted at Annapolis is mirrored at the Navy campus training centres, where men may substitute participation on intercollegiate teams for required exercise periods," Bushnell added. "Why then is not the policy adopted at West Point likewise mirrored at the army campus training centres? The many 'little Annapolis' are modelled upon Annapolis, but the many 'little West Points' do not resemble West Point."

Bushnell, explaining that 29 of the 75 colleges in his association have been forced to drop football because of the war department ban, said he "viewed the situation both with bewilderment and regret."

"We are earnestly hopeful that some way may be found by Secretary of War Stimson to permit the army's campus-bound soldiers to take part in intercollegiate athletics and in turn to gain benefits in such body-building and nerve-steeling activity," he added. "We feel that we are not over-emphasizing the importance of this possible revision in order when we hold that the change could have direct bearing on the length of the war."

GIRLS



"It's a military secret where he is, but he's been sending me baby kangaroos and boomerangs from somewhere!"

Cards Sweep Doubleheader

Pirates Within Half Game Of Second Place Dodgers

PITTSBURGH, July 26.—(AP)—Pittsburgh Pirates were reaching for second place in the National League yesterday after knocking off Brooklyn in both ends of a doubleheader by identical scores of 7-1 to put themselves half a game behind the second-place Dodgers.

The Bucs shelled seven Brooklyn pitchers for a total of 22 hits, nine of them for extra bases, as they rallied behind pitching masterpieces by Bob Klinger and Wally Hebert to cut two games off the Dodgers' second-place edge.

Hebert also led the Pirates' offence in the nightcap with a triple, double and single, drove in one run and scored three himself.

Klinger gave up but two hits in winning the opener and was robbed of a shutout by an error.

Brooklyn	000 010 000—1	2	0
Pittsburgh	230 000 11x—7	12	1

Head, Ostermueller (2) and Owen; Klinger and Lopes.
Second game:

Brooklyn	000 000 100—1	4	3
Pittsburgh	004 102 00x—7	10	2

Higbe, Webber (3), Allen (5), Macon (6), Head (7) and Bragan; Hebert and Baker.

ST. LOUIS WINS TWICE

ST. LOUIS, July 26.—(AP)—St. Louis Cardinals, sweeping a doubleheader from Boston Braves yesterday 5-1 and 7-3, ran their string of consecutive victories to eight and climbed six games out in front of the Brooklyn Dodgers, who tumbled twice to Pittsburgh Pirates. Rookie Alpha Brazle hurled the opening triumph, allowing only seven hits.

Boston	000 100 000—1	7	2
St. Louis	030 000 02x—5	9	1

Andrews, Odom (7) and Masi; Brazle and W. Cooper.
Second game:

Boston	200 001 000—3	7	1
St. Louis	100 011 13x—7	12	1

Barrett, Odom (8) and Poland; Munger and W. Cooper.

REDS SPLIT WITH PHILS

CINCINNATI, July 26.—(AP)—Cincinnati Reds and Philadelphia Phillies divided a National League doubleheader yesterday, the Reds winning the opener 7-3 but losing the nightcap 6-5.

Elmer Riddle chalked up his 13th victory of the season in the opener, George Northey hit a home run with Danny Murtaugh aboard and Babe Dahlgren followed suit.

Philadelphia	100 000 000—3	8	2
Cincinnati	401 002 00x—7	11	2

Coogan, Dietz (1), Kimball (7) and Finley; Livingston (7); Riddle and Mueller.
Second game:

Philadelphia	011 001 000—3	9	1
Cincinnati	000 000 010—1	7	0

Barrett and Livingston, Heusser; Beggs (5) and Lakeman.

CUBS COP TWIN BILL

CHICAGO, July 26.—(AP)—Chicago Cub pitchers continued their brilliant hurling yesterday, blanking New York Giants twice by identical 2-0 scores before a crowd of 32,192.

Hi Bithorn got his fifth shutout of the year and his 12th victory in Sunday's first game by holding the Giants to five hits.

New York	000 000 000—0	5	2
Chicago	101 000 00x—2	4	1

Fischer, Adams (8) and Mancuso, Hobson and McCullough.
Second game:

New York	000 000 000—0	4	3
Chicago	000 200 00x—2	5	0

—Melton, Adams (7) and Berres; Hanyzewski, Passeau (8) and McCullough.

SATURDAY'S RESULTS

New York	000 100 000—1	5	2
Chicago	001 400 02x—7	9	0

Lee Grissom and Lombardi; Wyse and McCullough.

Brooklyn	100 000 000—1	7	2
Pittsburgh	000 210 03x—6	11	0

Melton, Webber (7) and Owen; Swift and Lopez.

Philadelphia	030 000 000—3	6	2
Cincinnati	011 300 00x—5	11	2

Coogan, Kimball (4), Matiewson (6), Dietz (8) and Livingston; Starr, Shoun (3), and Mueller.

Boston	000 000 000—0	4	0
St. Louis	000 110 10x—3	10	0

Salvo and Masi; Lanier and W. Cooper.

American Association

Toledo 3 12 0; Kansas City 4 7 1.
Peterson, Seinsoth (7) and Keller; Heyworth (8); Johnson, Hendrickson (8) and Smith.
Second game:
Toledo 4 8 0; Kansas City 2 10 1.
Whitehead and Hayworth, Keller (5); Reis and Glenn.
Louisville 9 17 0; Minneapolis 8 11 3.
Bowman, Cobb (6), Brown (8) and Doyle; Carpenter, Clark (7) and Rondallon.
Second game:
Louisville 2 4 1; Minneapolis 3 4 2.
Johnson, Wilson (1) and Mills; Scheets and Blaeholder.
Indianapolis 5 8 0; St. Paul 2 5 2. (10 innings.)
Reihl and Holferth; Herring and Blaemire.
Second game:
Indianapolis 4 7 1; St. Paul 5 8 0.
Treeker and Schlueter; Weiland, Speer (7) and Andrews.
Columbus 2 8 2; Milwaukee 1 9 3.
Wilks and Garagiola; Fleming, Bowman (8) and Heil.
Second game:
Columbus 5 8 0; Milwaukee 2 6 1.
Barrett and Heath; Berry and Pruett.

SATURDAY'S RESULTS

Indianapolis 3 12 6; St. Paul 4 7 2.
Rich and Holferth; Speer, Nitcholas (8), and Blaemire.
Toledo 6 9 1; Kansas City 7 11 2.
Kimberlin, Hanning (7), Cox (8) and Hayworth; Queen, Hausman (8) and Smith.
Columbus 6 8 1; Milwaukee 9 10 0.
K. Cooker, Brookman (6) and Heath; Caldwell, Bowman (4), Sprouil (6), Hamlin (8), Fleming (7) and Heil.
Louisville 3 4 1; Minneapolis 0 3 0.
O'Neill and Doyle, Bain and Rolandson.

Girls' Twin Bill Kingsway Tonight

A Senior Girls' Fastball League doubleheader is scheduled for tonight at Kingsway Park. C.W.A.C. meet Air Force Bomberettes in the opener which starts at 7 o'clock and Aircraft Repair play Army and Navy Pats in the following fixture.

The Army Quartermaster Corps has discovered soldiers prefer cold to cooked cereals.

Welterweight Bout

Armstrong Defeats Joyce; Continues Comeback March

HOLLYWOOD, July 26—(AP)—Making his 24th stand in a comeback campaign to regain the welterweight title he lost several years ago to Fritzie Zivic, Henry Armstrong punched out a unanimous decision in 10 rounds Saturday over Willie Joyce, a topflight contender.

Referee Abe Roth and judges Benny Whitman and Charley Randolph decided that the former triple crown holder in the featherweight, lightweight and welterweight divisions landed the harder punches.

Joyce came in at 140 as did Armstrong, and Joyce didn't seem to have the endurance he showed in the previous bout, when he gained a clear cut verdict over Henry. Perhaps Willie would have been faster at 137 or so, but the fact remains that Armstrong scored more against him this time.

Joyce probably made a mistake when he started to slug with little perpetual motion in the fifth. This was one stanza when Armstrong looked good. He belted Joyce all around the ring and twice rocked him to his heels with sweeping sidearm punches.

The fight was fairly close, nevertheless, and the crowd of 15,000 cheered the decision at Gilmore Field.

George Trafton, Joyce's manager, said his boy's jaw, broken by Armstrong in the first fight apparently was broken midway in the battle and he blamed his for Willie tiring in the latter rounds.

Cleveland Stopped

Grove Halted at Nine Wins As Chisox Split With N.Y.

NEW YORK, July 26—(AP)—The last surviving unbeaten record among the major leagues' regular pitching laborers came to an end yesterday. Just when it appeared Orval Grove was on the way to stretching his all-winning string to 10 straight.

The Yankees came from behind in the last four frames to grab a 6-3 decision over Chicago White Sox in the nightcap of a doubleheader.

The Sox took the opener 2-1 on homers by Luke Appling and Thurman Tucker as Bill Dietrich hurled a five-hit job.

Chicago	010 000 001—2	7	0
New York	010 000 00—1	5	0

Dietrich and Tresh; Bonham and Dickey.
Second game:

Chicago	001 002 000—3	12	0
New York	000 001 23x—6	7	1

Grove and Castino; Wenshlf, Murphy (8) and Sears.

SENATORS DIVIDE TWIN BILL

WASHINGTON, July 26 —(AP)— Cleveland and Washington split an American League doubleheader here yesterday before a crowd of 14,226, ending the Indians' winning streak after seven straight.

Cleveland won its seventh in a row in the opener, 8-2, behind Vernon Kennedy's hurling. Young Jim Mertz of Washington turned back the Indians 7-2 in the nightcap.

Cleveland	200 114 000—8	13	0
Washington	100 010 000—2	7	0

Kennedy and Boss; Candini, Pyle (6), Scarborough (6), Carrasquel (8) and Early.
Second game:

Cleveland	000 000 002—2	7	1
Washington	000 411 10x—7	8	0

Post, Naymick (4), Heving (4), Miller (5) and Masiello; Mertz and Guillani.

A'S SPLIT WITH TIGERS

PHILADELPHIA, July 26.—(AP)—Philadelphia Athletics and Detroit Tigers split an American League doubleheader before 16,144 fans at Shibe Park Sunday, with the visitors taking the opener 5-0 and the A's the nightcap 3-1, though held to two hits by Johnny Gorsica.

Detroit	000 000 030—3	11	1
Philadelphia	000 000 000—0	3	3

Trout and Richards; Cisla (8) and Wagner.
Second game:

Detroit	000 001 000—1	6	1
Philadelphia	000 010 20x—3	8	1

Gorsica and Unser; Harris and Wagner.

RED SOX TAKE DOUBLEHEADER

BOSTON, July 26.—(AP)—Boston Red Sox chalked up their third victory in a row at the expense of St. Louis Browns as they took the second game of a doubleheader yesterday 6-4 after Tex Hughson had blanked the Brownies in the opener 7-0.

Hughson set St. Louis down with three hits and granted no walks.

St. Louis	000 000 000—0	3	1
Boston	002 000 10x—7	10	1

Sundara, Potter (8) and Hayes; Hughson and Conroy.
Second game:

St. Louis	000 100 003—4	5	0
Boston	010 410 00x—6	11	0

Muggins, Carter (6) and Ferrell; Ryba, Brown (8) and Partee.

SATURDAY'S RESULTS

Detroit 4 12 1; Philadelphia 8 16 0
H. White, Oana (3); Overmire (8) and Richards; Bease, Fagan (9) and Swift, Wagner (9).
St. Louis 3 8 1; Boston 4 10 2.
Newsham, Ruehe (6) and Hayes; Judd, Brown (8) and Partee.
Chicago 1 5 2; New York 5 11 1
Lee and Tresh, Chandler and Hemsley.
Second game
Chicago 8 12 0; New York 4 9 0.
Smith and Castino; Russo and Dickey.
Cleveland 2 4[8] 0; Washington 0 2 3
Reynolds and Boss; Haefner, Carrasquel (9) and Early.

International League

Montreal	102 000 002—5	8	1
Buffalo	000 010 001—2	8	0

Gregg, Webb (8) and Howell; Giebell, Tising (5), Roscoe (8), Parkhurst (9) and Hahn.
Second game:

Montreal	000 001 1—1	6	2
Buffalo	120 101 x—5	20	1

Washburn, Forst (5), Kimball (8) and Castro; Gentry and Hahn.

Syracuse	100 000 000—1	7	1
Rochester	000 100 20x—3	13	2

Delacruz, Harrison (8) and L. Rice, Schmidt and D. Rice.
Second game:

Syracuse	000 000 5—5	4	5
Rochester	000 100 x—1	4	0

Konopatzki, Nelson (8) and West; Donnelly and D. Rice.

Baltimore	000 000 030—3	6	1
Newark	000 010 20x—3	8	0

Van Slate, Klemish (8) and Pare; Shoemake, Marinac (8) and Garbark.
Second game

Baltimore	030 000 0—3	8	1
Newark	000 120 x—3	11	0

Calvert and Berger, Hiller and Garbark.

Toronto	000 040 021—7	8	1
Jersey City	001 001 000—2	9	1

Jarrett, Shuman (8) and Crompton; Fiori, Wells (8) and Pytlak; Steiner, Sherman (8).
Second game

Toronto	000 001 02—3	6	0
Jersey City	000 100 01—2	4	3

Sullivan, Shuman (8) and Williams, Crompton (8); Vinsella and Pytlak.

SATURDAY'S RESULTS

Newark 8 1 0; Syracuse 5 8 0.
Davis and Garbark, Schmidt and West.
Toronto 3 16 2; Rochester 1 10 3.
(Nineteen innings.)
Hopper, Shuman (10) and Crompton; Wilson (12); Widner and Bumeister.
Baltimore 4 9 2; Jersey City 4 11 1.
Hemsley, Swift (7), Burkart (9) and Becker; Trinkle, Vinsella (8) and Steiner.
Montreal 7 12 0; Buffalo 6 13 2
Chipman, Wells (6), Turner (9) and Cincinnati; Harris, Barley (6) and Denning.

Coast League

Sacramento	5	Los Angeles	8-6
Oakland 1-8		Portland	3-3
Hollywood	3-5	Seattle	8-8
San Diego	3-2	San Francisco	0-3

SATURDAY'S RESULTS

Hollywood 13-8; Seattle 7-4.
Oakland 7 12 0; Portland 2 8 2
Sacramento 4 11 1; Los Angeles 0 10 1
San Diego 8 17 0; San Francisco 0 8 0

Big Six

(Three leaders in each league)

	G	AB	H	Pct.
Musial, Cardinals	67	237	72	.304
Wakefield, Tigers	85	307	49	.131
Herman, Dodgers	67	244	68	.113
Cavarretta, White Sox	74	243	41	.70
Appling, White Sox	86	318	21	.102
Hack, Cubs	87	334	47	.106

Runs batted in—National League: Herman, Dodgers, Nicholson, Cubs, 62; American League, Etten, Yankees, 62.

Home runs—National League, Ott, Giants, Nicholson, Cubs, 13; American League, Stephens, Browns, 14.

Race Results

AT VANCOUVER

VANCOUVER, July 26. — (CP) — Hastings Park race results Saturday:

FIRST RACE—Purse $500. Five furlongs:

Ruby Pagan (Hruschak)	6.40	3.70	2.80
Jess Greenock (Griffith)		8.20	4.80
Liverpool (McGahan)			7.60

Time: 1.30 3-5. Also ran: Buck-On-Cooperstown, Crackade A, Once In Awhile, Gold Neros.

SECOND RACE—Purse $600. Seven furlongs:

Sonny's Boy (Bailey)	7.60	4.05	2.60
Truely Flo (Haller)		3.50	2.45
Lady Pagan (Hruschak)			2.35

Time: 1.30 1-5. Also ran: Welbeck, Lasswade, Zebalia.

FIRST DOUBLE, $31.30.

THIRD RACE—Purse $500. Mile and one-sixteenth:

Dry Belt (Haller)	4.00	2.75	2.30
Journeyman (Bovine)		3.35	2.80
Gallamar (Hruschak)			2.05

Time: 1.51 1-5. Also ran: Paddygreasy, Arpeggio, Franklin, Opus.

FOURTH RACE—Purse $500. Seven furlongs:

Sunny Park (Woodhouse)	7.20	3.30	2.45
Streakworth (Haller)		3.25	2.35
Greenock's Maid (Diaz)			2.65

Time: 1.29. Also ran: Maid of Bronx, Lady O'Mann and Lombardi; Wise and McCullough, Glen Brush.

FIFTH RACE—Purse $700. Seven furlongs:

Sahara Chief (Haller)	4.15	3.30	3.00
Palage (Woodhouse)		4.30	3.50
Steveston Bill (Bovine)			5.50

Time: 1.30 2-5. Also ran: Brig'dier, Dulkeith, Magnet Line, Killarney L, Get On.

SECOND DOUBLE, $19.85.

SIXTH RACE—Purse $500. Mile and 1-16th:

Detained (Dye)	12.40	8.15	3.50
Miss Forward (Dodann)		3.20	2.50
Miss Rock (Allen)			2.80

Time: 1.51. Also ran: Ascot Maid, Broad Royal, Barmetto, Lee Somers, Moaca.

SEVENTH RACE—Purse $500. Mile and one-sixteenth:

Narbeda (Rex)	30.00	21.90	9.90
Pine Down (Weidaman)		65.10	15.10
Our Haven (Woodhouse)			2.70

Time: 1.52. Also ran: Be Mine, Barsac, Sean-Ghall, My Tom, Goldies Pride.

QUINELLA, $916.30.

AT SASKATOON

SASKATOON, July 26.—(CP)—Saturday's race results for Saturday:

FIRST RACE—Purse $300. Claiming. Six and one-half furlongs:

Frille (Cizik)	4.95	3.60	2.75
Lady Lev (Braddish)		3.45	2.80
Henkey (Craigmyle)			2.50

Time: 1.31. Also ran: Pandomint, Pala Boo, Boss Marcia, Wentleydale, Starnault.

SECOND RACE—$300. Claiming. One mile and one-sixteenth:

Thirsk (Cizik)	4.75	4.80	3.10
Lady MacDuff (Tayes)		8.50	4.15
Doctor Larry (Craigmyle)			2.60

Time: 2.02 1-5. Also ran: Major S, Ted's Fanny, Sheila's Harvey, Gladys Dale.

DAILY DOUBLE, $32.60.

THIRD RACE—Purse $300. Coronado claiming handicap. Seven furlongs:

Lady Barzello (Braddish)	18.20	7.85	3.20
Heons My Dear (Young)		7.20	6.00
K. Cooker (Craigmyle)			2.45

Time: 1.36 1-5. Also ran: Contributor, El Nido Alexa, Track Scratch, George Cotn.

FOURTH RACE—Purse $350. Jack Hastie handicap. Seven furlongs:

x-Hazelgreen (Braddish)	4.05	2.70	2.50
Chief Richie (Tayes)		3.65	2.75
x-Brown Carter (Craigmyle)			2.80

Time: 1.34. Also ran: Daddy, Dissent, Noble King.
x-Mrs. S. R. Marks and P. Quisenberry entry.

FIFTH RACE—Purse $450. Courageous handicap. One mile and three furlongs:

Amateron (Russell)	13.05	4.80	2.65
Some Do (Tayes)		3.35	2.55
Lady Ladkin (Godley)			3.30

Time: 2.35 3-5. Also ran: Mr. Finn, Macleod Breeze, Carlton Mac, Track scratches: Blue Countess, Honey Chile.

SIXTH RACE—Purse $300. Sid Johns Purse. One mile and one-sixteenth:

Seabread (Godley)	8.35	3.55	2.7
Green Turban (Russell)		4.00	3.10
Larry Junior (Tayes)			2.80

Time: 1.51 2-5. Also ran: Willie Marcus, Beauty Warm.

SEVENTH RACE—Purse $300. Claiming. One mile and one-sixteenth:

Edmonton Bail (Chapman)	11.70	6.90	3.25
Old Dominion (Tayes)		3.80	2.80
Smoke Dreams (Jasperson)			3.05

Time: 1.51 3-5. Also ran: Royal Pirate, Fair Beck, Sunargo, Pagan Queen, Seagloft Elk Trap.

QUINELLA, $38.45.

Torontonian Wins In Overseas Meet

EPSOM, England, July 26. — (CP Cable)—Lieut. Larry O'Connor of Toronto won the 120-yard hurdles at an inter-services meet held here yesterday which took on the nature of a miniature Olympic games with representatives of the Allied nations participating.

It was O'Connor's first race since he came overseas.

Sgt. Sydney Wooderson won the mile for the British Army in 4 minutes 13.8 seconds. It was his second fastest time this year.

Calgary Cadets Win Three Times

MOOSE JAW, July 26.—(CP)—Manager Lefty Wilson and his Calgary Sea Cadets returned home last night boasting a record of three wins in four starts in a softball tour of southern Saskatchewan.

The clever Cadets completed a sweep of a two-game series against Moose Jaw Johnstone Dairies here Saturday night, winning 4-2 behind the three-hit pitching of Roy Kelly after taking the opener the previous night, 3-0.

The Albertans split two games at Regina before moving along to Moose Jaw.

STANDINGS

CITY SENIOR LEAGUE

	W.	L.	Pct.
U.S. Army	8	3	.727
Navy	8	3	.727
Hornets	4	8	.500
Dodgers	3	8	.333

NATIONAL LEAGUE

	W.	L.	Pct.
St. Louis	56	28	.667
Brooklyn	51	45	.580
Pittsburgh	48	38	.558
Cincinnati	45	43	.484
Chicago	41	46	.471
Boston	41	47	.427
Philadelphia	39	50	.379
New York	34	53	.373

AMERICAN LEAGUE

	W.	L.	Pct.
New York	51	33	.607
Detroit	51	40	.536
Washington	48	43	.517
Chicago	46	43	.500
Cleveland	42	42	.500
Boston	41	47	.466
St. Louis	39	44	.470
Philadelphia	39	53	.424

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE

	W.	L.	Pct.
Toronto	63	39	.618
Jersey City	61	40	.604
Montreal	60	47	.561
Syracuse	56	47	.544
Rochester	56	48	.538
Newark	55	52	.514
Baltimore	52	49	.482
Jersey City	31	52	.373

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION

	W.	L.	Pct.
Milwaukee	59	35	.593
Indianapolis	58	37	.586
Columbus	48	50	.558
Toledo	45	46	.494
Minneapolis	42	45	.483
Louisville	43	48	.473
St. Paul	39	48	.448
Kansas City	31	55	.313

COAST LEAGUE

	W.	L.	Pct.
Los Angeles	73	38	.733
San Francisco	61	36	.629
Portland	59	50	.500
Seattle	58	50	.492
San Diego	47	55	.461
Hollywood	45	56	.445
Oakland	45	56	.446
Sacramento	31	72	.301

DETROIT, July 26.—(AP)—Johnny Adams, leading United States jockey in 1942 and this year, was suspended by Stewards at Detroit fairgrounds Sunday who charged that he failed to fulfill a written agreement to ride for Earl H. Beesley in the third race.

Young Men of 18 Wanted for the CANADIAN ARMY

One Full Year's Training Must Take Place Before Going on Combat Duty

ALL Canadian men who have reached their eighteenth birthday may now enlist in the Canadian Active Army. That means from the day you pass your physical tests and sign up you will receive standard rates of soldier's pay and your dependents will receive separation allowances. It also means that each enlisted man will receive free dental and medical care. But, it does not mean that you will be sent on combat duty at once, for each enlisted man will receive one full year's training before taking his place in the fighting line.

Here is an opportunity for young Canadians of eighteen to receive a full year of training, a real conditioning period in which muscles will be toughened, minds made more alert. A year in which to prepare for the biggest task that has yet faced us—a job of assuring freedom for ourselves and liberating millions more. It means, too, a full year's training that will make you fit and keep you fit. Regular meals, regular hours, and regular training that will put you in the pink of condition. So, if this year you have reached your eighteenth birthday, apply to your nearest Recruiting Office.

FREE YEAR IN UNIVERSITY

1270 young men between the ages of 17 and 22 who have university entrance and who have successfully passed physical tests will be selected for one year's university tuition. This year will apply on their B.A. or B.Sc. on return from duty overseas. Your nearest Recruiting Office will give you particulars.

THE DEPARTMENT OF NATIONAL DEFENCE (ARMY)

Italy Under Martial Law As Badoglio Is Appointed Successor to Mussolini

Continued from Page One

liquidated as such my removing blackshirt guards at the Swiss border and replacing them with regular military police but he gave no hint as to the whereabouts of Mussolini, who frequently has been reported thin and gaunt recently as a result of illness.

Stockholm newspapers, usually a centre for Axis propaganda feelers, also appeared to be without information of a definite nature but did produce the usual rumors and speculation. One such rumor was that Mussolini had fled to Switzerland or Germany. No source was indicated. Another and conflicting rumor in Stockholm was that Badoglio had arrested Mussolini and other high Fascists and that he would later seek to turn the Fascists over to the United Nations for trial on "war guilt" charges.

News Brings Joy Through Europe

Madrid reports said that Spanish newspapers pointed out that Mussolini's resignation "presumably" was due to illness. Madrid also reported that the ouster was received with wild joy in occupied Europe, especially in France.

There was also speculation that Mussolini might have sought to save himself by some negotiations through the Vatican, where his son-in-law, Count Galeazzo Ciano, has been ambassador and where the Ciano family was expected to take refuge.

The German propaganda line was the obvious one. The Nazi broadcasts took the position that Mussolini was ill and that the government change at Rome would have no effect on Axis relations and that Italy would fight on with Germany. This position was taken by Nazi propaganda Minister Joseph Goebbels after considerable delay. The Japanese broadcasts even delayed 16 hours in announcing Mussolini's resignation.

Sets Up Drastic Military Regime

Badoglio quickly established a drastic military regime in all of Italy.

Badoglio also ordered a dusk-to-dawn curfew and banned all public meetings in what may have been a move to prevent a civil war between ousted Fascists and supporters of the new Royalist regime.

Signs multiplied that the new government, while seeking to maintain a semblance of Italian resistance in order to strengthen its bargaining position, soon will begin feeling out the Allies regarding peace terms, presumably through Pope Pius XII, Turkey, or Sweden.

Must Be "Unconditional Surrender"

If the Badoglio government does ask for terms, an authoritative British diplomatic commentator said, Britain will be prepared to deal with him "provided that it is evident he exercises full authority in Italy."

The only "terms" acceptable to the Allies, as specified by Prime Minister Churchill and President Roosevelt, will be "unconditional surrender". However, both Britain and the United States had refused even to discuss a separate peace for Italy so long as Mussolini remained at the helm.

The British cabinet will meet soon to examine the implications of Mussolini's deposal and decide its attitude toward the new government, the commentator said. The government was said to be watching closely to see whether the Badoglio regime will overthrow the whole Fascist system or merely substitute a new figurehead for Mussolini.

"Meantime," the commentator said, "the war against Italy continues."

May Have Tried Contacts Already

Unofficial observers said it was well within possibility that the Italians already have attempted indirect contacts with the Allies. Reports circulated that Italian delegates attended the Churchill-Roosevelt Casablanca conference last winter and only the past fortnight, similar delegates were said to have been in Algiers. None of these reports was confirmed, however.

With Mussolini out of the way, the Allies were expected to intensify their military and propaganda campaign against Italy in an effort to knock that country out of the war and leave Germany alone to face the onrushing Russians from the east and the Allies from the west "before the leaves of autumn fall."

Germany also was believed anxious to determine the path to be chosen by the Badoglio government. Swedish newspapers quoted radio Rome as saying that Marshal Albert Kesselring, German commander in Italy, and Hans-Georg-viktor Von Mackensen, German ambassador to Rome, had conferred with Badoglio.

Whereabouts of Duce Not Known

The whereabouts of Mussolini was not known, but it was doubted that King Victor Emmanuel and Badoglio would permit him to take refuge in Switzerland or Germany because he represents a strong card in possible dickering with the Allies, who want to try him as a "war criminal."

(Dispatches from both Switzerland and Sweden said Mussolini had been arrested. A Reuters News Agency report from Stockholm said officers seized the dictator while he was trying to escape from Italy to Germany, while a Berne dispatch said that he and his ministers were taken into custody. Neither report was confirmed.)

There had been no authentic reports of widespread disorders in Italy preceding Mussolini's ouster last night, but major trouble is expected when army royalists take over the power from the Fascist hierarchy.

Nearly 300,000 Fascist Blackshirt troops are believed stationed in Italy.

Badoglio also announced the appointment of Raffaele Guariglia, ambassador to Turkey, as foreign minister, an additional portfolio taken over by Mussolini last spring following the removal of his son-in-law, Count Ciano.

Guariglia was reported by Radio Rome to be en route to the Italian capital by plane from Ankara, where he easily could have arranged informal third-party contacts with Allied nations, possibly to extend peace feelers.

The proclamation of martial law and establishment of a curfew was announced in a manifesto issued through commanders of army corps and territorial defence forces and broadcast by Radio Rome.

The manifesto also provided that:

1—The commander in each province will take over all armed forces, including police, militia, citizens' armed corps and similar organizations.

2—All powers for maintaining public order have passed to the military.

3—The militia will be incorporated in the army.

4—All public places, such as movie theatres and the like, will be closed.

5—Meetings of more than three persons anywhere or at any time are prohibited.

6—Sales of arms and ammunition are banned.

7—Use of automobiles, boats or planes except in public or military service with special permit is banned.

8—All bill-posting except that of Catholic churches is prohibited, as is signalling of all kinds.

9—All permits for carrying arms are revoked.

10—All citizens must carry identification documents.

11—Only one edition daily of newspapers will be permitted.

MILITARY TRIALS

The manifesto ordered all troops and other forces to carry out the provisions of the manifesto even if it became necessary to use arms. It warned will be given a military trial, the Italian broadcast said.

Only priests, doctors, midwives and nurses carrying out their duties were specifically exempted from the terms of the curfew.

Badoglio, in his new capacity as chief of government over 40,000,000 Italians, also issued a proclamation—the second since he took office last night—calling on the Italian people to resume their "posts of work and responsibility."

"This is not a moment to abandon ourselves to demonstrations, which will not be tolerated," he said. "The present grave hour imposes upon everyone seriousness, patriotism and calls for devotion to the supreme interests of the nation.

BAN ASSEMBLIES

"Assemblies are prohibited and public forces have been ordered to disperse them ruthlessly."

The drastic measures invoked by Badoglio enhance the impression that Mussolini's deposal may have been more of a "palace revolution" than first was indicated.

They also indicated that Italy may have been on the verge of complete internal collapse.

The Fascist rule of Mussolini, who gave Italy her greatest modern empire and then lost it all in a mad gamble for additional lands, ended last night with his "resignation," 20 years and nine months, lacking four days, from the time of his famous "blackshirt" march on Rome that made him premier and dictator.

UNREST IN COUNTRY

Rigid censorship closed any repercussions within Italy from Mussolini's deposal, but earlier reports from neutral capitals had told of increasing strikes and unrest in his homeland as the Allies turned the full weight of their aerial assault against Italy, rolled across Sicily and threatened the mainland with invasion.

Neither was the fate of Mussolini known for sure. There were rumors that the dictator, whose ouster marked the first crack in the Axis front, had fled to Switzerland, but they were not confirmed. He is wanted by the Allies for trial after the war as a war criminal responsible for untold atrocities in conquered lands.

The London Daily Mail diplomatic correspondent said that he was able to state on "high authority" Mussolini offered to step down some time ago with the provision that his life be safeguarded. Presumably Mussolini received such a promise from King Victor Emmanuel and Badoglio, the correspondent said.

The British and American governments remained silent officially on the sudden shift in the Italian government.

Churchill worked at his desk until the early hours of morning awaiting developments and discussing implications. Cabinet members hurried to Whitehall.

Perhaps significant, Churchill and President Roosevelt had told the Italian people in a joint statement last January that the deposal of Mussolini was one of the cardinal conditions to a possible peace with Italy.

ALLIES NOT SATISFIED

But Mussolini's removal alone will not satisfy the Allies, sources here emphasized, and the government-controlled British Broadcasting Company told the Italian people:

"Now Mussolini has gone. But those to whom he handed over the Italian people, the Germans, are still in Italy. . . . Peace and liberty will not come to the Italian people before the last German soldier has been chased from Italian soil."

Germany remained silent on the shakeup in the government of her wavering partner, broadcasting only the official Italian announcements without comment. A Willhelmstrasse spokesman told the Scandinavian telegraph bureau that no comment could be expected until later today and it was asserted that Adolf Hitler and Propaganda Minister Paul Joseph Goebbels were in close communication.

IGNORE BADOGLIO

Contrary to usual practice, the German radio gave no biographical details of Mussolini's successor, Badoglio. The 71-year-old Marshal has been regarded as anti-German and the German underground radio station Gustave Siegfried Eins last spring asserted that a son of Badoglio participated in peace feelers in the United States while serving in an Italian consular post in Spain.

Mussolini's deposal was revealed in a series of proclamations broadcast by the Rome radio last night.

The first announced that King Victor Emmanuel has accepted Mussolini's resignation as chief of government, prime minister and secretary of state and had appointed Badoglio, Italy's greatest soldier, to succeed him in those posts.

Next came a proclamation from the king, countersigned by Badoglio, in which the monarch assured comment he handed over the Italian people "in the solemn hour which has occurred in the destinies of our country" to take up again their "post of duty and of fighting."

NO RECRIMINATIONS

"No deviation must be tolerated," the king said. "No recriminations must arise. Every Italian must stand firm in the face of the grave danger which has beset the sacred soil of fatherland.

"Italy, by the valor of her armed forces and by the determined will of all, will find again the destinies of future Italians. I feel myself more than ever indissolubly united with you in unshakeable belief in the immortality of our fatherland."

Badoglio, in proclaiming that he was taking over the military government of the country with "full power," said:

"The war continues. Italy, hard hit in her invaded provinces, in her destroyed cities, loyally keeps her given word, jealous custodian of her military traditions. All must unite around the throne of his majesty the King emperor, living image of the fatherland and an example for all.

"WATCHWORD CLEAR"

"The watchword given out is clear. The consignment we received is clear and precise and will be carried out scrupulously. Whoever thinks we can evade its normal development or should attempt to disturb public order will be punished ruthlessly."

Thus ended the career of Mussolini, who, literally, rose from the gutter to make Italy a leader among the world powers and then plunged her into her darkest hour by entering the war on the side of his country's World War I enemy, Germany.

His disposal was made all the more complete by the selection of Badoglio, who in 1922 asked the King to permit him to throw Mussolini and his blackshirt upstarts into the sea with a single company of police. Instead, the King turned over the government to Mussolini.

WENT TO ETHIOPIA

Badoglio, despite his open dislike for Fascism, responded to a call from Mussolini in 1935 when Ethiopian campaign appeared on the point of failure, rallied the flagging armies and completed the conquest.

He was made chief of the Italian general staff and retained the post until 1940 when he was made scapegoat for the dismal Italian showing in Greece and Africa and replaced. He since has lived in retirement.

Mussolini's resignation was expected to be followed—probably already has been followed—by that of his cabinet in a thorough purge of Fascist officials throughout Italy.

It was noteworthy that the King and Badoglio in their proclamations gave only the date July 25, 1943, and not the usual "year twenty-one of the Fascist era." Likewise Rome radio followed the proclamations only with the Royal March, omitting for the time being the Fascist advent of Mussolini the Fascist anthem, "Giovinezza."

Weather

	H	L		H	L
Kenora	80	50	Ne Current	91	57
Winnipeg	80	60	Med. Hat	96	66
Brandon	86	58	Lethbridge	90	52
Yorkton	75	52	Calgary	70	45
Regina	86	60	Edmonton	87	63
Moose Jaw	90	51	Fairville	71	45
Saskatoon	88	49	Beaverlodge	74	43
Pr. Albert	89	46			

THE FORECASTS

Alberta and Saskatchewan—Fair and moderately warm today and Tuesday.

Peace River District—Generally fair today and Tuesday, not much change in temperature.

Manitoba—Moderate to fresh winds, mostly local today; thunder showers in southern districts Tuesday fair and moderately warm.

Guide Italy's Destinies



King Victor Emmanuel, left, last night accepted the resignation of Benito Mussolini as dictator of Italy and appointed Marshal Pietro Badoglio, right, veteran professional soldier, to succeed him as chief of government, prime minister and secretary of state.

Italy's Little King Regains Power On Sure Defeat of Nation in War

By The Canadian Press

Little King Victor Emmanuel III, who lost out in the backwash of Italy's dubious victory in the First Great War, apparently was swept back into power on the tidal wave of Italy's sure defeat in the Second Great War.

The secret of his emergency at all from the two decades of obscurity apparently is the high esteem in which he is held by his people.

Even Mussolini, who towered head and shoulders physically above the 74-year-old king, was forced to borrow heavily upon that popularity in the frequent dark days of recent months.

Emmanuel ascended the throne on the assassination of his father, Humbert VIII, July 27, 1900, barely under 43 years ago to the day his re-emergence in power and command.

He kept the crown but lost power in 1922 when Mussolini's Black-Shirts paraded into Rome under arms and the king resignedly appointed Mussolini premier.

Nazis Wreck Orel in Face Of Red Drive

Continued from Page One

advancing from three directions, was said to be a dirt road angling down to the southwest.

REALIZE PERIL

That the Germans realized their peril was indicated by reports that they were engaged in the methodical demolition of Orel which evidently made clear their intentions of giving it up rather than face the growing threat of another Stalingrad disaster.

Field reports said that when the Red army drives into Orel—it was reported attacking the city itself the past week—it would find a shambles like Stalingrad, Rzhev and dozens of other recaptured towns.

Observers back from the front reported that the villages that lie on the path of the German retreat had been reduced to smouldering embers and the inhabitants had taken to the woods.

Noted Officer U.S. Air Force Dies in Crash

Continued from Page One

was applied but without success. Whether death was due to drowning or to impact of the crash was to be determined by an examination, according to U.S. Army officials.

The body was brought to Edmonton and is being held here pending completion of funeral arrangements. He is survived by his widow, Mrs. Alice Nightingale, and two small daughters, Sharon 3 years old, and Sharon 4, who now reside in Great Falls, Mont., and his parents, Mr. and Mrs. George F. Nightingale at Emporia, Kansas.

NATIVE OF KANSAS

Col. Nightingale was a native of Topeka, Kansas, and attended Kansas State Teachers College at Emporia before entering the army as a flying cadet in 1931. He had been on continuous flying duty in the army since completion of his flying training a year later and at the expiration of a brief period when he was a pilot for a civilian airline. He has been assigned to the Air Transport Command since December, 1941, and was stationed at Montreal and in Florida before coming here last December.

He served for three years at Luke Field, near Pearl Harbor in the Hawaiian Island area.

After Col. Thomas D. Mosley departed last spring, Lt.-Col. Nightingale was temporarily in command of the Alaskan Wing, increased to that capacity until the arrival here from Ladd Field, Alaska, of Col. Dale V. Gaffney, the present commanding officer of the wing.

He became well known in Edmonton military circles. He became a readily recognizable figure at military functions in the city, representing the U.S. Army Air Force on many occasions.

Friend of King

Italy's New Prime Minister Anti-Fascist, Anti-German

By The Canadian Press

Tall and tough Field Marshal Pietro Badoglio, Italy's new prime minister, has long been noted for his anti-Fascist and anti-German attitude which made him suspect of Mussolini's henchmen.

Long a close personal friend of King Victor Emmanuel, the 72-year-old marshal has for the most part held aloof from politics and on Dec. 6, 1940, resigned as chief of staff of the Italian army. Eleven days after his resignation, quickly accepted by Mussolini, German troops poured across the border into Italy proper.

Since that time he has been a man of mystery. Reports differing to the outside world, however, had him under arrest by the Mussolini government and one of the leaders of a movement to obtain a separate peace for Italy.

His friendship with the king dates back to the time of Italy's participation in the First Great War in which his outstanding achievement was the taking of Sabotino mountain. For this the king made him the Marquis of Sabotino.

Since that time the friendship between the two men has grown and even after his resignation from the general staff the marshal was frequently called into conference by the king.

In June of last year he wrote a letter to the King complaining bitterly of the subordination of the Italian general staff to the German command. The German practice in Africa and Sicily of leaving Italian troops to fight hopeless rearguard actions while the Germans seized all available transport and fled is not expected to have increased the Marshal's liking for the Germans.

RUTHLESS OPPONENT

His military career has been marked by ruthlessness in dealing with opponents, particularly in the Ethiopian campaign in which marauders were brought before military tribunals and later executed by machine gun fire. His hard-bitten tactics may shortly become evident if his government is seriously opposed by the Blackshirts.

At one time he held an honorary membership in the Fascist party as a result of his Ethiopian conquest but he was never accepted into the party's inner circle.

Allied Troops Driving Ahead On Sicily Isle

Continued from Page One

sent the total of prisoners to more than 70,000.

The Americans had captured the port of Termini, 20 miles southeast of Palermo in their drive to force the Axis back into the Messina bridgehead.

Axis resistance mounted as the combined Anglo-Canadian and American drive under continuous air support drove the enemy back with pressure from all sides.

CANADIAN ADVANCE

Canadian troops pushing forward in the centre had driven to 3 miles northeast of Enna in a threat to cut squarely through the middle of the Axis lines.

Strong German forces, still resisting the British Eighth Army before Catania on the east, were reported to be receiving some reinforcements.

The Nazi 29th motorized division was identified in the Messina area above Catania, bringing the total of enemy troops in the Mt. Etna area to at least three and a half normal divisions and three Italian divisions.

The Germans, aided by about half a division of paratroops, fought stubbornly at Catania while Axis forces built up defences in the so-called Etna line running westward from the southern side of Mt. Etna where they are expected to make a final stand.

British parachute forces which landed behind enemy lines at one point with an interpreter were received hospitably by the Sicilians, who located their food packs for them. The troops held the village until the infantry caught up.

An Italian communique broadcast by radio Rome said attacks on the centre sector had been repulsed and reported "violent enemy pressure" on the northern flank where the Americans are pushing along the coast. For the first time the Italian communique was signed. Its author was a General Ambrosio.

BOMBERS ACTIVE

Allied medium bombers attacked the port of Milazzo, 17 miles west of Messina across the northeastern corner of the island, Saturday night, setting many fires, in which fighters and anti-aircraft patrols throughout the area.

Three enemy planes were shot down by night fighters and one Allied plane was missing.

Beaufighters of the Middle East command bombed the airdrome at Kalamata in southern Greece during Saturday morning, damaging direct hits on administration buildings and runways. The attack was made without loss.

End Near For Italy Wallace Believes

DETROIT, July 26.—(AP)—"It won't be long now for Italy," was Vice President Henry A. Wallace's comment yesterday when he was informed of the dismissal of Premier Mussolini of Italy. Wallace's full statement: "If this news is true, surely it won't be long now as far as Italy is concerned."

Announce New Scale

Women in Air Force Given Pay Increase

OTTAWA, July 26.—(CP)—New pay scales for members of the R.C.A.F. Women's Division were announced Saturday, a short time after Defence Minister Ralston had informed the House of Commons that pay from the present 66 2-3 per cent.

An aircraftwoman, second class—a new recruit—now will make $1.05 instead of 90 cents a day, or $15.75 rather than $13.50 on each bi-monthly pay.

When she passes her first trade test and enters "C" group, lowest of the three steps she must climb to complete proficiency in her trade, she receives 25 cents a day in trade pay. This is advanced another 25 cents in Group "B" and another 25 cents in Group "A" when she will be making basic pay plus 75 cents a day. Up to now she would have made basic pay plus 50 cents a day.

This is how the new pay scale affects various ranks:

Rank:	Basic Pay Old	Basic Pay New	Trades Pay Group "C" Old	Trades Pay Group "C" New	Trades Pay Group "B" Old	Trades Pay Group "B" New	Trades Pay Group "A" Old	Trades Pay Group "A" New
Under Officer Class I	$2.80	$3.25	$3.00	$3.60	$3.15	$3.85	$3.30	$4.10
Under Officer Class II	2.10	2.50	2.25	2.75	2.40	3.00	2.60	3.25
Flight Sergeant	1.70	2.00	1.85	2.25	2.00	2.50	2.20	2.75
Sergeant	1.50	1.75	1.65	2.00	1.80	2.25	2.00	2.50
Corporal	1.15	1.35	1.30	1.60	1.50	1.85	1.65	2.10
Leading Aircraftwoman	1.00	1.20	1.20	1.45	1.35	1.70	1.50	1.95
Aircraftwoman Class I	.95	1.10	1.10	1.35	1.30	1.60	1.45	1.85
Aircraftwoman Class II	.90	1.05	1.05	1.30	1.20	1.55	1.40	1.80

Benito's Ouster Said Prelude to Separate Peace

Continued from Page One

of government brings no visible change in the German-Italian relationship."

Chungking: There was rejoicing in the ears Gen. Chiang Kai-shek, addressing his government this morning, referred to the news, and appeared to be in high spirits.

Mexico City: Foreign Minister Ezequiel Padilla declared jubilantly: "This is great. The Axis is collapsing and now we can look into the future more smilingly."

Madrid: The one morning newspaper published in Madrid on Monday carried only the proclamations by the King and Marshal Badoglio, along with the suggestion of the Stefani agency that the Duce quit because he was in poor health.

Victoria, B.C.: Lord Halifax, British ambassador to the United States, said that leaves two to go—apparently referring to Germany's Hitler and Japan's Tojo.

Santiago, Chile: The newspaper Hora commented: "News of the downfall of Fascism has been happily received throughout this country."

Orient: After a lapse of about 14 hours, all Oriental Axis radio stations broadcast the Rome announcement of the Mussolini ouster without comment.

SOOTHE IRRITATED EYES

To get quick relief from overworked, smarting eyes, just put two drops of Murine in each eye. All 7 Murine ingredients soothe, cleanse, relieve and refresh. Thousands are using Murine. Let it help your eyes!



after WIND and DUST use MURINE FOR YOUR EYES

The Bay's Self-Serve FOOD MARKET

Store Hours Tuesday: 9:30 a.m. to 5:30 p.m.

Everyday Low Prices!

- All Foods, Groceries, Meats, Cakes and Pastries, Fruit and Vegetables at FOOD MARKET PRICES.
- Food Parcels carried to your car free. Your entire Food Order delivered to your home for a Few Extra Cents.

PUFFED WHEAT, Quaker	2 for 15c
SAUCE, Savoy, 8-oz.	25c
BARLEY, Pot, 1-lb.	5c
BARLEY, Pearl, lb.	6c
SOUP MIXTURE, lb.	10c
SOYA BEANS, lb.	9c
SPLIT PEAS, lb.	10c
LIMA BEANS, lb.	14c, 2 lbs. 27c
RELISH, Dalton's, Horseradish flavor, each	17c
TOILET TISSUE, Purex	3 for 25c
PERFEX, The perfect bleaching fluid	19c
CLEANSER, Old Dutch, tin	10c
TOMATO JUICE, 20-oz. tins	2 for 27c
BAKED BEANS, Heinz, 16-oz. tin	14c
CAKE FLOUR, Maple Leaf, pkt.	26c
PANCAKE FLOUR, Aunt Jemima, pkt.	17c
PEAS, Lynn Valley, No. 5, 16-oz. tin	11c
STONED WHEAT THINS, pkt.	14c
SODA BISCUITS, Sunland, family size, pkt.	20c

Cakes and Pastries

SWEETHEART CAKES—Assorted, Each 25c

DOUGHNUTS—Jam filled, pkt. 15c

JELLY ROLLS—Large 25c

LOAF CAKES—Ginger or white, Each 15c

POUND CAKES—Each 25c

SWEET BISCUITS, Lb 29c

—Lower Street Floor at The BAY

Hudson's Bay Company

JUNE, 1943

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
		1	2	3	4	5
6	7	8	9	10	11	12
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JULY, 1943

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AUGUST, 1943

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22	23	24	25	26	27	28
29	30	31				

Edmonton Bulletin

Your Bulletin Want-Ads Reach 70,000 Readers Daily

SECOND SECTION — EDMONTON, ALBERTA—MONDAY, JULY 26, 1943 — PAGE NINE

Building Permit Total Here Is Greatly Increased

Dutch Wartime Exhibition Shows Many Highlights Of Battle Against Axis

His Honor Lt.-Gov. J. C. Bowen opened the comprehensive Dutch exhibition, "No Surrender", at The T. Eaton Company (Western) Limited store at 3 p.m. Monday. The exhibition is a spectacle showing the achievements of the underground movement in Holland, and the Dutch guerilla warfare in the far east. His Honor also was host to prominent Dutch officials at the special preview and reception which preceded the opening of the exhibit to the public. The exhibit will continue until July 31.

At Exhibition



L. D. Hyndman, K.C., Vice-Consul for The Netherlands government here, who spoke at the opening of the Dutch War Exhibition at Eaton's store Monday afternoon.

Among the highlights of "No Surrender" are two steel plates of a Dutch submarine which, after constant forays in the Far East, is now being overhauled in the United States. One of these plates carries the painted silhouette of four Japanese ships sunk by the Dutch submarine when it attacked a convoy headed for British Borneo in the early phase of the East Indies battle. Another plate from the submarine's hull shows deep dents from bomb splinters inflicted when it was attacked by Jap planes.

Unfortunately, the Dutch officer whose shoes and clothes went on exhibit Monday, will not be here to tell the story of his escape from a Nazi concentration camp in Holland and his walk across half of Europe. His shoes, once a rugged pair of Dutch work shoes, show the wear and tear that they encountered as the Dutch officer marched across Europe to his freedom under the nose of the Gestapo. The nameless officer, having made his way to England from Spain, joined the forces of the fighting Dutch there and is now again seeing action with the Netherlands land forces. Hundreds more like him are in training in Canada, as well as in the United States, waiting their moment when they will take part in United Nations victory.

The mute story of the German flying ace who surrendered to a boy by a blood-splattered flying suit.

Continued on Page Sixteen

Red Cross Show Proves Popular

More than 100 disappointed service men and service women had to be reluctantly turned away by military police because of the huge crowd that jammed the American Red Cross centre Sunday evening for the entertainment program featuring Capt. Harry Baker, Northwest Service Command special services officer.

Capt. Baker, who is a noted magician in his own right, had the audience roaring with laughter by his many amazing tricks and keen sense of humor.

A splendid program was rounded out by a fine assisting cast of local artists and artists from the military.

There were vocal solos by Florence Pretty and Lilly Erickson. Dena Heckleman as violinist and Pte. Ruckham at the piano, were loudly encored.

Boy Is Injured From Explosion Of Gun Powder

Roy Barnard, eight years old, of Rockford, Alta., was admitted to Misericordia hospital Sunday morning, after receiving injuries from exploding gun powder. The boy's face and right hand were badly burned, while the area about the eyes was swollen and the boy was unable to open his eyes, it was stated by Dr. J. Boulanger, who was called to attend him.

From reports it was learned that the boy was playing with a match close to the explosive when it went off. The seriousness of his injuries will not be ascertained for several days, it was stated.

EXTRA SPECIAL!
Pilfered Cleaning and Pressing
LIGHT COATS
LADIES' SUITS
MEN'S SUITS
PLAIN DRESSES
49c
Dollar Cleaners
9359 106A Ave. Ph. 23515
10761 Jasper Ave. Ph. 23256
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At Barn Tonight



Ronnie Senkow
And His Orchestra
Direct from the "Rendezvouz", Calgary's finest ballroom. The "Barn" is air-conditioned for your dancing comfort.

A-R-O-U-N-D THE TOWN

The following girls enlisted in the C.W.A.C. last week: Dorothy A. Plested, Macleod; Mary A. Cardinal, Andrew; Myrtle H. Simmons, Edmonton; Jessie M. Graham, Edmonton; Joan M. Smitherman, of Empress.

City police made a hurried call to a service station at 101 street and 111 avenue, about 3:10 a.m. Sunday, found a couple quarreling. The woman told police that she had just arrived from United States, she knew her husband had been "running around" and she wanted him arrested. City police officers politely but firmly told her she would have to see a lawyer first, as this had nothing to do with the police.

The July meeting of the Common Council for Canadian Unity will be held on Wednesday, July 28, in Bissell Memorial Institute. A study of songs and poems of freedom will form the program, which is being arranged by Mrs. E. S. Haynes, assisted by Miss Q. Wershof, Miss M. Davies and G. Bright. A cordial invitation is extended to all interested to attend this meeting.

According to the Sarcee camp pay sheets, the 4th Reserve Armored Divisional Troops Company, R.C.A.S.C., including many men from Edmonton, has the largest number of men at the present camp. They have a total of 259 officers and men, plus eight C.W.A.C. rooks attach to the school of cookery. A16 C.I.T.C., Currie Barracks. The unit also has the largest number of officers in camp, with a total of 31. The N.C.O.'s barracks of the R.C.A.S.C. (R), is winning a reputation at Sarcee for its hospitality and the enthusiasm of its evening concerts and sing songs. Two challenges have been issued in the R.C.A.S.C. lines at Sarcee. The band has challenged ay other platoon to a competition in squad drill, and the Edmonton company, numbering 66 men, has challenged the Calgary men to a football game.

COURTNEY
Dental Laboratory
WILL BE CLOSED FROM
JULY 24 TO AUGUST 23.

CARS FOR HIRE
DRIV-UR-SELF
For Business or Emergency Trips
PINCKSTON & STREETER
Drive-Ur-Self Ltd.
Phone 23262 Opp. Macdonald Hotel

USED SCHOOL BOOKS
BOUGHT AND SOLD
Cash Paid for Used School Books that are on the Authorized List for Next Term.
COUNTRY CUSTOMERS
Please Send in Your List of Titles Do Not Send Books Till We Advise
WILLSON STATIONERY
EDMONTON, ALTA.
BUY WAR SAVINGS STAMPS

Active Stamp Campaign Continues



Shown above is a scene typical of thousands that will be re-enacted in Edmonton this week. David Anderson, 11 years old, of 10234 121 street, is one of 300 young Edmontonians conducting a house-to-house sale of War Savings Stamps this week. He is a member of the Junior Service Bureau, which is sponsoring the campaign for the National War Finance Committee under the guidance of the Junior Chamber of Commerce. Young David is selling stamps to little Jimmy Parlee, five years old, at the home of the purchaser's parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. O. Parlee, 10344 Wadhurst road. Mrs. Parlee is standing in the background holding a stamp folder which will be completed with Jimmy's purchases from David. "Complete Your Stamp Folders" is the slogan to be carried to every Edmonton home during this week's campaign.

Joint Board on Alaska Highway Is Established

A joint board to control civilian travel on the Alaska Highway has been set up in Edmonton, it was announced from the public relations office of the Northwest Service Command of the United States Army Monday.

Capt. J. H. Mobberley of Winnipeg will represent the Canadian government and the United States Army is being represented by Capt. Freeman C. Bishop. Capt. Bishop is public relations officer for the Northwest Service Command.

The office of the board, which will have control over all civilian traffic on the highway, will be located on the second floor of the Massey Harris Bldg., 100A street and 101A avenue, after Saturday, July 31.

In the meantime a temporary office has been established at 10117 100 street, with Miss Alma L. Small as secretary.

Generally speaking only such travel as can be directly of benefit to the war effort will be permitted by this board.

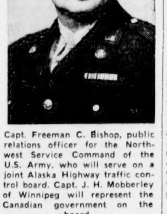
JUDGE ON MERIT

Applications for travel over the highway may be made to the board and each case will be judged on its own merits.

Capt. Bishop will continue his duties as public relations officer for the Northwest Service Command with his offices at 735 Tegler Bldg.

Previous to this civilian travel over the highway has been limited almost entirely to accredited newspaper correspondents and photographers, and government personnel of the two nations.

On New Board



Capt. Freeman C. Bishop, public relations officer for the Northwest Service Command of the U.S. Army, who will serve on a joint Alaska Highway traffic control board. Capt. J. H. Mobberley of Winnipeg will represent the Canadian government on the board.

Getting Around with Jack DeLong

The Rome-Berlin Axis has a broken "axle". The first rat has left the sinking ship.

The happenings in Fascist Italy, can only be interpreted as presaging the imminent collapse of Italian resistance. There may be some fighting yet, but the resignation of Il Duce means beyond question that Italy is striving to set up a government that will secure the most favorable possible terms from the United Nations.

Just about one year ago we had the good fortune of several interesting chats with Al Raymond, veteran foreign correspondent with the New York Herald-Tribune.

* * *

Raymond had been correspondent for his paper in Rome for more than a year before Pearl Harbor. He left Italy just a few weeks before the treacherous Japanese attack that brought the United States into the war.

"Italy will quit the war as and when her cities are placed under continuous aerial bombardment," Raymond told us.

"Italians have the highest regard for the British and they love America," he added.

* * *

He explained the "love" of America in the following words:

"Most Italian families have relatives in the United States. There are letters from sons, daughters, brothers, sisters, cousins and the like. The letters as a rule describe America as a land of plenty and a land of freedom and justice.

A gold-n stream of dollars has been flowing back to Italy from the United States for many years. All of th. Fascist propaganda in world hasn't the slightest chance in the world of stirring up real hatred for the institutions of America or its people."

It looks as if Raymond was a shrewd analyist and a good prophet.

And in furth-r proof of this we quote one of the latest military dispatches from North Africa as follows:

* * *

"The enthusiasm of the Italian reception to the American Army in the west exceeded anything yet encountered, dispatches from Sicily said.

"Cheering crowds pelted Gen. Patton with flowers as he entered an unidentified large city. A similar reception has been met at Palermo."

Companions Miss Money After Drink

Fred Arnot, Northern block, invited a companion, Lawrence Welsh, to have a drink with him last Wednesday night, he told police on Sunday. When he awakened about 8 a.m. on Thursday, he found himself lying on the ground on the north side of 103 avenue, east of 99 street. He found his money, $80, was missing, also his companion.

Arnot stated he did not see Welsh until about 6:30 p.m. Saturday, but before he could bring up the subject of his $80, Welsh informed him he had had $29 taken from him during Wednesday night.

The two men reported the matter to city police Saturday evening.

Military Orders

2ND (R) BN. THE LOYAL EDMONTON REGT., C.A.

Orders by Lt. Col. R. W. Hale, M.C. Special Parade. All ranks to Headquarters. A and B companies resisting lower one and a half miles more from Victoria Armories, and thereby become entitled to free issue of street car tickets, and have not yet received tickets for the months of April, May and June, 1943, will parade at the Prince of Wales armory at 19.45 hours Tuesday, July 27, to receive same. This will be the last opportunity to receive tickets for the months in question.

All ranks of No. 3 Administration platoon entitled to free issue of street car tickets under the conditions outlined in the preceding paragraph, and who have not received tickets for the month of June, 1943, will parade at the Connaught armories at 19.45 hours Tuesday, July 27, to receive same. This will be the last opportunity to receive tickets for the month in question.—W. J. Angus, 2nd Lt. Adjt. for H. W. Hale Lieut.-Col., O.C., 2nd (R) Bn., Edmonton Regt., C.A.

Four Injured In Week-End Traffic Toll

Four people were injured in week-end traffic accidents, three of whom were taken to city hospitals.

In hospital:

W. Stevens, 15 years old, of 9728 66 avenue, who fell from a motorcycle going down Macdougall hill about 8:30 p.m. Saturday, and struck his head on the pavement. He was taken to Misericordia hospital for a check up, but was found to be not seriously hurt;

Walter Palmer, Strand hotel, Calder, who received head bruises and a cut arm when the auto in which he was riding, was overturned when struck by another vehicle about 8 p.m. Saturday, at 104 street and 102 avenue. He was taken to U.S.E.D. hospital at the Jesuit College in a Jack Hays' ambulance;

John Killen, 72 years old, of 12720 102 avenue, who received a fractured arm and right knee, a bruised forehead and a cut on one eye, when he was struck and nocked down by a cyclist about 3 p.m. Saturday, at the corner of 100 street and Jasper avenue.

Robert G. Robinson, 98 street and 106 avenue told police authorities he had been operating his motorcycle, with Mr. Stevens as a passenger, down MacDougall hill. When he attempted to use the brake, he found the pin missing. In the resulting spill at the turn on the bottom of the hill, Stevens fell off the machine, striking his head on the pavement and tearing his clothes. Robinson escaped injury.

PASSENGER IN CAR

Palmer was a passenger in the rear seat of an auto driven by Jess W. Briggs. In the front seat sat another passenger, Robert Kelly, both of the Strand hotel in Calder. They were crossing 102 avenue on 104 street, travelling between 25 and 30 miles an hour, it was stated, when the car was struck by a panel delivery truck travelling west.

Operator of the truck gave his name as David Sheckter, of 11707 88 street, and his age as 13 years.

Briggs' car was turned on to its right side, smashing all the windows and windshield and left door, crushing the hood, radiator, fender and running board. The front end of the truck was badly damaged.

John Killen told authorities he had looked both ways before starting across the street and had reached the middle of the thoroughfare when he was struck and thrown to the pavement by a bicycle operated by Anne Sytune, 12256 90 street. A doctor was called in the various competitors at the show. There are competitions for novices and open competitions in several different classes. Some of the entries are for six blooms of any color and some for three blooms and color and separate classes of single roses in red or crimson, pink or rose and white or cream.

Has Hard Job



Ernest J. Stowe, chief gardener of the provincial government, and well known rose judge, who is selecting the winners at the Capitol Theatre Rose Show now in progress.

Multitude of Lovely Blooms At Rose Show

The 11th annual Capitol Theatre Rose Show opened Monday afternoon in the Capitol Theatre where hundreds of the most beautiful blooms in Edmonton were on display.

The show has an unusually large entry list this year. With the ample rain and sunshine during the last few weeks, ideal weather conditions have existed for the production of first class blooms. All blooms went on display at 12 o'clock noon.

Walter P. Wilson, manager of the Capitol, and Alfred Pike, well-known city seedsman, who are sponsoring the show, were enthusiastic about the entries and they say this show exceeds its predecessors in the variety, and quality of lovely blooms.

Ernest J. Stowe, well known rose judge, commenced judging the blooms early in the afternoon and hundreds of people thronged into the foyer of the theatre to view the flowers.

The chief award in the exhibition will be the imposing Edmonton Bulletin challenge trophy which is given annually to the exhibitor of the best rose in the show.

OBTAINS REPLICA

The winner of this trophy receives a replica of it which remains his permanent property and the trophy itself remains in his possession for one year.

Every shade of red, pink, cream, yellow and white roses are entered in the various competitors at the show. There are competitions for novices and open competitions in several different classes. Some of the entries are for six blooms of any color and some for three blooms and color and separate classes of single roses in red or crimson, pink or rose and white or cream.

The Inquiring Reporter

THE QUESTION

"The tyrants of Europe are starting to depart. Showing little faith in "eight million Italian bayonets," Premier Mussolini is doing a fade-out. The question of the hour therefore is: How long do you think Italy will last as a fighting nation?"

THE ANSWERS

JACK PENNER, cafe manager: I think Italy will fold up about two months more. Then she will bring the sponge.

C. McNIVEN, school teacher: Italy might try to fight on for a few weeks longer but I doubt it. From certain reports we read last week about crowds demonstrating for peace in Milan and Naples were correct.

* * *

J. DAWSON, war veteran: I may be too optimistic but I think Italy will give up the war within a week. The announcement of a new leader sounds much like the last days of the Kaiser's regime in 1918.

More Than 10,000 See Naval Show

Attendance at the Canadian Naval War Exhibition, which closed a week's showing at Eaton's store on Saturday, set a record for cities on the prairies, there being 10,720 persons viewing the implements of war used by the Royal Canadian Navy and the Merchant Navy.

The exhibition was assembled by the exhibition branch of the Dominion department of trade and commerce, and was sponsored by the Navy League of Canada. Navy League officials here expressed gratification at the excellent patronage, adding that the attendance was all the more remarkable when it is considered that on two of the evenings heavy rain prevailed.

Monday personnel with the show were busy taking down the exhibits and packing them for removal to Vancouver, the next point at which the exhibition will be staged.

The first clocks were made in the 13th century.

I Saw Today



SECTION OFFICER R. C. KEIR of No. 3 R.C.A.F. W.D. Recruiting centre here, flashing a smile of satisfaction following an Ottawa announcement of increased pay for airwomen.

AND

W.O. I R.S.M. Fred Purkiss taking a stroll along Jasper avenue and looking mighty pleased to be back in Edmonton for a brief visit; Evelyn Lindberg humming a song while on her way to work; Bob Smith of the American Red Cross, settling down to another day of hard work at headquarters; Jimmy Marskell on his way to a shoe shine; Hugh Calais MacDonald, K.C., driving along 101 street.

Construction of Wartime Houses Gives Big Boost To Aggregate for Season

Edmonton's building permit total for 1943 was increased by approximately $1,000,000 when the crown company Wartime Housing Ltd. took out a blanket permit for $987,000 to cover the 250 houses being erected here, it was announced Monday. Work on the construction of these homes has started, and it is expected that the first dwellings will be completed at the end of this month. The grand total of building permits now totals about $3,000,000 for the current year.

The permit stipulated that 80 of the homes will be stuccoed, and 170 of them will have siding finish. Sity-three of the homes will be of four rooms, 125 will be five room dwellings, and 64 will be six room houses.

The houses will be built in the Norwood area between 93 and 87 streets and 112 and 118 avenues, and in the Westwood district between 101 and 103 streets and 119 and 121 avenues. Work is now progressing on the erection of the 160 homes being erected in the Norwood district. The 90 homes to be constructed in the Westwood district will be undertaken as soon as the Norwood project is completed.

The building of the 250 homes here was undertaken by Wartime Housing Ltd. following representations made by the City of Edmonton concerning the serious housing situation in the city caused by the influx of workers in connection with northern war projects.

Ten other home-building permits were issued during the last week, the total value of which was $26,250. They were issued to: A. Jamieson, 9152 82 avenue, $1,800; W. A. Latiwaks, 11245 93 street, $2,500; J. H. Wilson, 10245 89 street, $2,000; Ida H. Sinclair, 11039 80 avenue, $2,850; E. Litchfield, 10539 128 street, $4,000; and Mike Schibrec, 11222 81 street, $2,500.

E. Litchfield, 10521 128 street, $4,000; R. Paterson, 12957 117 street, $1,000; J. Halemba, 9553 102A avenue, $3,000; and J. B. Ferrier, 11924 87 street, $2,600.

Returns Home



Pte. Joe Lieberman, son of Mrs. Zena Lieberman, 9331 103A avenue, who has just returned from more than three years' service overseas with the Canadian Army. He served as a private with the Edmonton Regiment, which he joined Sept. 5, 1939, going overseas in December of the same year. In a lorry accident he had his back broken, and spent five months in hospital. He arrived home recently and received his discharge papers at Military District No. 13 headquarters in Calgary.

Johnstone Walker Limited
Store Hours: 9:30 a.m. to 5:30 p.m. Phone 25161—Ask for Dept.

First Showing of Fall Coats of Fine Imported All-Wool Tweeds
Tailored by Printzess
With Full Buttoned-in Lining
45.00 and 49.50



You'll be delighted with the rich looking, luxurious quality tweeds in this fine new grouping. You'll like their masculine tailoring too—but most of all you'll appreciate their warm all-occasion lining which makes them suitable for any weather.
First lining is of smooth satin, then buttoned in is a smooth satin or rayon twill interlining which eliminates the back lining fold. Sleeves through the cuffs with knitted storm cuff. Bi-Balmacaan styling with raglan sleeves and smartly tailored to the top or semi-belted back. Choose from all wool imported tweeds in shades of Wine, Green, Blue, Grey, Brown and Beige. Sizes 12 to 20. Priced at 45.00 to 49.50.
Select your coat now on the Approved Government Lay-Away Plan.

Snappy New Arrivals in Striped Cotton SWEATERS
The most youthful slap-happy little sweaters you could wish to wear with slacks, shorts or odd skirts for any sort of casual time. Just the thing because they're of fine cotton knit. Short sleeves and round collars with contrasting white or wide diagonal striped shoulder yoke. Sizes 34 to 40. Sweaters are seconds, but the flaws are not noticeable. Select from pastel colors are blue, red, green and brown. Small, medium and large. Specially Priced at 1.00

Dainty White Dickies
With Frothy Fresh Ruffles of Lace or Eyelet Embroidery
1.95 to 2.95
Frilly ruffles or huge fluffy bows in porch under your chin and add allure and a dainty freshness to your suit or dress front. You'll find one to suit almost any neckline whether tailored or on softer lines.
Crisp white organdies with lace or eyelet embroidery edges, and some with and without backs. Priced at ..... 1.95 to 2.95

Smooth Alpine Suiting
For Cool Summer Outfits That Will Wear and Wear!
• WASHABLE
• CREASE-RESISTING
If you've never "tackled" a suit before, this would be a good material to start with. It's easy to cut and handle, and it has that heavier "body" that holds its shape as well as shoulders, lapels, pockets and pleats—result: you'll have a really professional-looking suit.
We still have a wonderful range of smart colors to choose from, including navy and black. Plain weaves and the worsted weave, 54 inches wide. Priced at, yard 1.98

Johnstone Walker Limited
Est. 1888

Summer's Gayest Flowers on Linens

By ALICE BROOKS



7465

Pattern No. 7465

What fun to translate the vibrant beauty of summer blooms into enduring decorations for pillow cases, scarfs or guest towels! Easy embroidered stitches . . . varied, gay colors will speed your needle . . . settle many gift problems, too. Pattern 7465 contains 6 motifs averaging 5 x 14 inches; stitches; list of materials needed.

To obtain this pattern send twenty cents in coins (stamps cannot be accepted) to Household Arts Dept., Edmonton Bulletin, 60 Front St. W., Toronto, Ont. Write plainly name, address and pattern number.

Please allow a week or ten days for delivery.

Minute Make-Ups



Lift the corners of your mouth by what Hollywood calls the "illusion" method! Pat on a light foundation cream along the lines from the nostrils to the corners of the mouth. The lighter tone of foundation cream reflects light and will give the illusion of lifting your "droopy" lines!

DOROTHY DIX SAYS—

Immature Parents Cause Trouble With Children

Boys, Girls Seek Independence by Leaving Homes, Where They Cannot Do the Least Little Thing Without Flareups From Mother and Dad

A friend of mine whose young son was about to start to a summer camp, observed with surprise that he seemed to be suffering from a secret sorrow. Ordinarily, like a combined burst of sunshine and a tornado raging through the house, he had turned into a gob of gloom. He was strangely and ominously silent. He didn't want to join in. He didn't want to go anywhere. He took no interest in the packing of his multifarious camp outfit. And finally, when even pancakes and maple syrup for breakfast failed to lift him from his pit of despair, his mother spoke.

"Son," she said, "have you something on your mind that is worrying you? If you have, tell me all about it. Sometimes just talking over our troubles helps us to solve them."

WORRIED OVER FAREWELL

"There is something bothering me," admitted the boy, "but there isn't any way to stop it," he added with the finality of utter hopelessness. "What is it?" the mother inquired, getting anxious. "Well," replied the boy, desperately, "I don't want you to kiss me goodbye before the other boys when we start off to camp, and tell me not to forget to brush my teeth and to change my socks when I get my feet wet."

"Certainly not," replied the mother. "I wouldn't dream of saying such a thing to a great, big chap, such as you are, or even kissing him." And so they parted with a formal handshake and the small boy went off perfectly happy.

"And the moral for me in telling this story, "I had gotten a valuable lesson in child-culture, and it left me wondering if perhaps the main reason that we parents so often get out of touch with our children is because we don't grow up with them. We persist in treating them as if they remained perpetual babies, and we never see them as anything but tiny tots in rompers, even after they get beards and have children of their own.

"Our children grow up. They change from helpless infants into sturdy little boys and girls who can stand on their own feet. They develop into adolescents with individual thoughts and tastes and desires. They get to be adults who go about the business of life for themselves. But we have not grown up with them. We have stayed young parents, just where we were when we had our first baby.

CANNOT ADMIT CHANGES

"Because we regulated their diets when they were teething, we still tell them what they should eat and drink after they have gotten dentures. Because we held them by the hand when they were toddlers, we never realize that they know enough to walk alone. Because we think of them as babes in the cradle, we are shocked and hurt when they want to try their own wings. Mothers

"And both boys and girls leave home as soon as they can because they know that they will never have the slightest independence until they get away from Mother's and Father's babying.

"So," said the woman in conclusion, "perhaps the reason so many of us have trouble with our children is because we haven't grown up with them."

Bulletin Patterns

By ANNE ADAMS



4373

2-10

PINAFORE OR JUMPER

Two captivating styles from one simple pattern is a value no smart mother can resist! First use Pattern 4373 by Anne Adams for a jumper and blouse outfit. Then make a saucy, ruffled pinafore version. Buttoned down the back!

Pattern 4373 is available only in children's sizes 2, 4, 6, 8, 10. Size 6, jumper, requires 1⅞ yards 35-inch; blouse, ¾ yard 35-inch; pinafore, 1¾ yards 35-inch.

Send twenty cents (20c) in coins (stamps cannot be accepted) for this Anne Adams pattern. Write plainly size, name, address, style number.

Send your order to Pattern Department, Edmonton Bulletin, 60 Front St. W., Toronto, Ont.

Please allow a week or ten days for delivery.

Your Baby And Mine

By MYRTLE MEYER ELDRED

By MYRTLE MEYER ELDRED

One of the fairly stable signs that weaning is imminent or necessary has to do with the baby's nighttime sleeping habits.

Usually at an age when the breast-milk begins to diminish, the baby drops his peaceful all-night sleeping and begins to waken frequently. When he does waken, nothing but a nursing will quiet him.

Tis is completely mystifying to thethe parent who points out what a good boy he has been previously and wonders why he should waken now so often when he has been sleeping all nights for months?

Nobody can fool the baby. When there is less to eat than he has been accustomed to expect, he cannot sleep so well. He knows his demands are not being met so he wakes up at night and gets a few extra meals to satisfy himself. Even those do not soothe him for long.

What he needs is more milk and from now on he shall have to procure it from all the nice bossies whose daily output is stable, no matter what the dryness of any particular cow.

Since abrupt weaning in the middle of the summer is always to be avoided, the baby (usually from six to nine months or later) who is getting a scanty milk supply will have to have larger portions of solid foods and probably at least one or two milk feedings a day.

Sometimes the extra milk can be added in the form of custards, or cottage cheese, or milk puddings made of cereal grains. Sometimes it works very well to give the baby a small feeding of milk, water and sugar, right after he has had all there is from the diminishing breast supply. Especially should he have these extra milk foods or complementary bottle at the 2 p.m. and 6 p.m. feedings so he will go to bed as well fed as possible and thus be able to sleep through the night.

This practice of increasing his milk foods has the advantage of keeping up his nourishment until weaning time and making him so familiar with milk that weaning will be a short and easy procedure when the weather is cool enough for it.

One may consider the successful quantity of milk formula that amount which, added to the regular nursings, puts the baby back on a good sleeping schedule again. A trial of this will show any mother how closely her baby's sleeping habits are tied to the satisfactions of his diet.

Our leaflet, "Sweet Milk Formulas" may be had by sending a 4-cent stamped self-addressed envelope with your request to Myrtle Meyer Eldred in care of this newspaper.

My Day

BY ELEANOR ROOSEVELT



SEATTLE, Wash.—This morning my daughter and her daughter came with me to the U.S. Naval hospital, where Captain Joel T. Boone is now in command. I had seen this hospital only last spring, but the expansion has been tremendous in these last few months. I saw some of the boys that I had seen before. Three of them were Marines from Guadalcanal. Two of them told me they were ready to go back to duty and they would like to get back with my son, James.

I am glad to say that he will also be back in active duty within a week, so perhaps these boys will find themselves together again, but I hope that it will not be in the southwest Pacific, for the climate seems to have been too much for them all down there. Perhaps, the northwest may be kinder.

It is quite remarkable to me how comfortable these temporary buildings, which are being erected to take care of the increased number of patients, can be made. They are painted white inside and have plenty of windows so they are both light and airy. The equipment in this hospital in every department is very excellent. Their x-ray machines, operating rooms, dental clinics, physiotherapy work—in fact, every technical branch which may be needed for the care of any disease, is well developed and equipped. Most of them are doing work as hospitalcorpsmen and as laboratory technicians, and those they have are doing a very good job. Most of their nurses are reserve nurses, with only about a dozen of the old time service nurses.

A group of officers' wives were working for the Red Cross in the nurses' quarters, making dressings and bandages. I am sure that if so many willing hands work one full day every week, as they are now doing, they will turn out all that is needed for their own hospital.

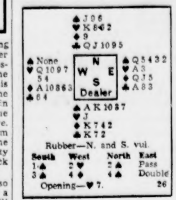
We went through the tuberculosis wards, where there were men from the northwest and Alaska and the southwest Pacific. The two extremes of heat and cold seem to be

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McKenney On Bridge

By WM. E. McKENNEY, America's Card Authority

I think there are a couple of ways to defeat today's hand, but I could not help congratulating the declarer on a hand well played. East cannot be blamed for doubling the four-spade contract, but he could have done better in the play.



Rubber—N. and S. vul.

South	West	North	East
1♠	2♥	4♠	Pass
5♣	Pass	Pass	Double

Opening—♥7. 26

The declarer played low on the opening heart lead, and East won with the ace. As I said before, I think East could easily have defeated the contract, but the point I wish to stress is how well the declarer took advantage of every opportunity. East returned the diamond queen and the declarer let it hold. East led back a heart and South discarded a diamond. The jack of spades was led, East did not cover and South let it ride—discovering the bad break. At this point the club queen was played from dummy and East went in with the ace. South made the nice play of throwing his king.

East played back a diamond, which was ruffed in dummy. East now was helpless. The jack and ten of clubs were cashed, the nine was played, East ruffed but South over-riffed and trumped the diamond king with dummy's last trump. Now the good club was led from dummy. East had to trump, South over-trumped and cashed his ace and king of spades to make his contract.

What To Do



A simple vacation can renew and revitalize tired war workers. Camp life or hiking trips are especially valuable where transportation is difficult. The care-free routine of camping out puts you in perfect trim to return to your job really refreshed.

Outdoor cooking and living in a well run camp are such a change from our usual hum drum existence that we sweep the cobwebs from our brains and throw off all the worries that have been crowding in on us.

Take care of your complexion on your camping trip. Don't neglect your soap and water washup before bedtime, and of course, keep clean all the time for both health and beauty.

40,000,000 RATS

LONDON.—(CP)—Food Minister Lord Woolton, announcing a "colossal" offensive against rats, said that rats and mice each year destroy or foul 2,000,000 tons of food. "The rat population of this country has been estimated at 40,000,000," he said.

War Kitchen

By GAYNOR MADDOX

"Rationing has taught Canadian women to adopt the custom of many other lands, of using hearty soups as the main course," says Mabel Stegner, recognized home economics expert, and co-author of "New Chinese Recipes for the Canadian Family."

By adding wholewheat cereals to main-dish soups, she explains, you get extra energy value. B vitamins, valuable minerals, and the cereal proteins present in generous amounts. This extra protein is especially valuable today as a supplement to the hard-to-get animal protein.

Miss Stegner, whose testing laboratory is well known, has prepared these two cereal-fortified soups especially for this column.

Vegetable Potage
Serves 6-8

One quart beef bouillon (if desired, use bouillon cubes and water instead, or vegetable extract and water. Neither is rationed). 2 tablespoons fat, ¼ cup finely diced celery, ½ cup finely diced onion, 1 teaspoon mixed powdered herbs, 1 cup sliced carrots, 2 cups coarsely diced raw tomato, ½ cup uncooked quick-cooking rolled oats, or 1 cup uncooked regular rolled oats, ½ bunch coarsely chopped watercress or 1 cup chopped young spinach leaves.

Heat bouillon. Saute celery and onion in fat. Add with other vegetables to beef bouillon. Bring to boil, add rolled oats slowly, stirring constantly. Simmer, covered for about 20 minutes until vegetables are tender. Add watercress, heat for a few seconds and serve immediately.

Fish Chowder
Serves 6-8

Three tablespoons bacon fat or drippings, ½ cup diced onions, 2 cups diced carrots, ½ cup water, 3 cups milk, 2 cups cooked 100 per cent. ground wholewheat cereal, 1 teaspoon salt, ¼ teaspoon pepper, 2 cups flaked cooked fish, 1 cup chopped young spinach.

Saute onion in fat. Meanwhile cook carrots in ½ cup water in a covered saucepan for about 20 minutes or until just tender. Combine milk and cooked cereal and heat. Stir or beat smooth with a rotary beater. Add sauted vegetables, carrots, seasonings and flaked fish. Heat almost to boiling. Add watercress and heat for a few seconds. Serve immediately.

Tomorrow's Menu
Eat the Basic 7 Every Day)

BREAKFAST: Tomato juice, cracked wheat cereal with raisins, toast, apple butter, coffee, milk.

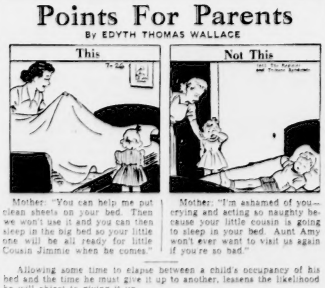
LUNCH: Vegetable potage, enriched toast, butter, whole peaches, tea, milk.

DINNER: Fish chowder, enriched hard rolls, butter, lettuce tomato salad, blackberry pie, cheese, tea, milk.

Yellow vegetables are one of the Basic Seven Foods.

Points For Parents

By EDYTH THOMAS WALLACE



Mother: "You can help me put clean sheets on your bed. Then we won't use it and you can then sleep in the big bed so your little one will be all ready for little Cousin Jimmie when he comes."

Mother: "I'm ashamed of you—crying and acting so naughty because your little cousin is going to sleep in your bed. Aunt Amy won't ever want to visit us again if you're so bad."

Allowing some time to elapse between a child's occupancy of his bed and the time he must give it up to another, lessens the likelihood he will object to giving it up.

ARABIAN RULER

HORIZONTAL

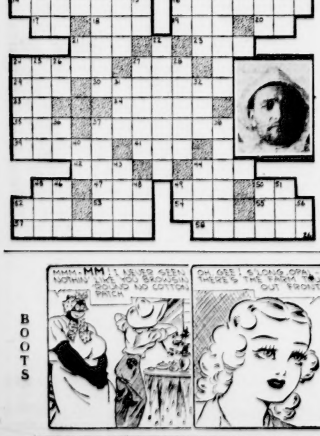
1,7 Pictured Arabian ruler, ——— of ———
14 Earache
16 Annual
18 Diminutive of Edward
19 Insect
20 Loose egg
21 Doctor of Divinity (abbr.)
23 Dined
25 Is able
26 Elevate
27 Extinct bird
29 Donkey
30 Decorated with stars
33 Bought (abbr.)
34 Record of the events of a single year
35 Help
37 Friendly
38 Bowl
41 Advertisements (abbr.)
42 Mountain
44 Peep
45 Myself
47 Footed vase
49 Wingless part
50 Father
52 Rowing stick
53 Female deer
54 Hawaiian wreath
55 Poisonous
57 Come before
58 He favors the Indians

VERTICAL

1 Therefore
2 Indian
3 Boy
4 Symbol for thallium
5 Precious stones
6 Baseball team
7 Males
8 Pertaining to the ear
9 Obstruct
10 Symbol for cerium
11 Chief
12 Vulgar fellow
13 Upon
15 Near
21 Like
22 Weddatorm
24 His capital is
25 On the move
26 Exists
27 Violent insanity
28 He rules tribes of ——
31 Beret
32 Cloth measure
36 Perform
37 Intimate
39 Place upon rails
40 Music note
43 Grow
44 Entreaty
45 Damage
46 Before
48 Born
49 Symbol for aluminum
50 Hawaiian food
51 Bewilderment
52 Opera (abbr.)
56 "Sioux state" (abbr.)

Answer to Previous Puzzle





BOOTS



WOMEN NEEDED NOW FOR RCAF

ROYAL CANADIAN AIR FORCE

● Patriotism is a clear call. It says in the tones of a bugle: "Here is your job! Here is your duty!" And duty is not a respecter of persons or of sex. It calls women as well as men. It says to the women of Canada: "Make patriotism mean something! Take your places alongside your men as the women of other nations have done."

Yes, it needs courage. But there will be no shirking when women once awake to the need —when they know what work they can do and where to go to get at it.

This is to tell you that the need *is* urgent—a job in the Royal Canadian Air Force *is* waiting —and it is your *duty* to fill it, not next month, but now!

REQUEST FOR FREE BOOKLET

Please send me a copy of free illustrated booklet "She Serves —that men may fly."

Name _____

Address _____

Mail to: R.C.A.F. Provincial Building, EDMONTON, ALTA.

WD-32-N

EDMONTON GIRL, LETHBRIDGE PILOT ARE MARRIED HERE



Sgt. Pilot Jonathan R. Bradley, R.C.A.F., is shown here, second from the left, with his bride, the former Miss Constance May Sterns of Edmonton. They were married on Saturday at 6:30 p.m. in Robertson United Church. The bride is the daughter of Lt.-Col. and Mrs. H. H. Sterns of Edmonton, and the bridegroom is the son of Mr. and Mrs. N. H. Bradley of Lethbridge. He is a member of the July 23 graduating class at the Saskatoon Service Flying Training School. Also in the picture are, from left to right: Sgt. F. C. Whitfield, R.C.A.F., best man; the bridegroom and bride; Miss Dorothy Jean Robb, and Miss Eileen Snell, bridesmaids; and Mrs. I. G. Greene, matron-of-honor.

1,600 Dance At "M" Depot

Sixteen-hundred people attended a dance at No. 3 "M" depot, R.C.A.F., Friday evening, when music was supplied by the 15-piece station dance orchestra. Decorations were carried out in Air Force motif.

Senior hostesses were: Mrs. W. A. Frazer and Mrs. H. E. Cuthbert. Seventy junior hostesses were in attendance including groups from the General hospital, Johnstone Walker, Woodwards, Kappa Rowe club, Tameronda club and the Canadianettes.

At intermission, winners of war savings stamps were announced and presentations were made to the following: A.C. E. A. Scott, Kamloops, B.C.; AC. G. B. Sale, North Vancouver; AC. H. V. Hull, Bow Island; AC. E. A. Scott, Toronto; AC. H. L. McGinnes, Thorold, Ont.; AC. T. W. Cole, Squamish, B.C.; LAC. A. J. McGrigor, Timmins, Ont.; AC. R. Worrell, Vancouver, and W. Bush Calgary.

LAC. Claude Blackwell acted as master of ceremonies.

In the absence of the chairman of the entertainment committee, FO. R. Hogg, Flt. Lt. P. Laidlaw was in charge of arrangements for the dance.

Miss C. M. Sterns Pledges Vows With Sgt. Pilot J. R. Bradley

The Marriage was solemnized at the vesper hour Saturday, of Miss Constance May Sterns, daughter of Lt.-Col. and Mrs. H. H. Sterns of this city, and Sgt. Pilot Johnathan R. Bradley, R.C.A.F., son of Mr. and Mrs. N. H. Bradley of Lethbridge. The couple pledged vows at Robertson United church, Flt.-Lt. the Rev. J. T. Burehill of No. 3 "M" Depot officiated.

Escorted to the altar by her father, the bride made a pretty picture in her floor-length gown styled with a white satin bodice, and hourglass net skirt. Sweetheart neckline, three quarter length sleeves and a fitted waist were other features of her frock. Her veil of silk net was fashioned with a court train, and was held to her head by a halo hat trimmed with seed pearls. A cascade bouquet of red roses and white sweetpeas completed her ensemble.

MATRON-OF-HONOR

Mrs. I. G. Green, sister of the bride, was matron-of-honor. She chose a gown of blush pink sheer, with sweetheart neckline, short draped sleeves, tight bodice, long torso and full skirt. Her hat was a small crown model ornamented with a pale pink net bow and she carried blue delphinium and pink gladioli.

Miss Dorothy Jean Robb and Miss Eileen May Snell were other attendants. They wore formal gowns of turquoise blue net, fashioned with full skirts and bodices embroidered with silver net to match their short bolero jackets. They had white chapel veils, while net mitteens and carried cascade bouquets of pink carnations and blue delphinium.

Best man was Sgt. F. C. Whitfield, R.C.A.F., of Boundary Bay, Pacific coast. Ushers included Norman Bradley and Frank Welburne.

RECEPTION

A reception was held in the drawing room of the Macdonald hotel, for 35 guests. Receiving with the wedding party were Mrs. Sterns and Mrs. Bradley. The former was smart in a formal gown of pansy velvet, with beige straw hat trimmed with many colored flowers, and elbow length kid gloves. At her shoulder was a corsage of yellow roses. Mrs. Bradley chose a toe-length frock of turquoise blue sheer. A corsage of pink roses was pinned at her shoulder.

The couple left to take a wedding trip to Banff and Waterton Lakes.

For travelling the bride wore a tailored suit of dark brown, with a large brown felt hat, turquoise sheer blouse and beige accessories.

Out-of-town guests included Mrs. F. C. Whitfield of Boundary Bay; Mr. and Mrs. Bradley, and Roy Bradley, of Lethbridge.

Has Post-War Study Schemes

MONTREAL, July 26 — (CP) — With a membership totalling 30,000 young women all over Canada, the United States and Hawaii, Beta Sigma Phi, international sorority for business, professional and young married women now has chapters in all major and many smaller Canadian cities from the Atlantic to the Pacific coast.

This was disclosed by Mrs. Melita L. O'Hara, the organization's official travel counsellor for Canada and the United States, in an interview here. Mrs. O'Hara has just completed an 11-month organization tour of the provinces of Quebec, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island and Nova Scotia. She is now visiting Canadian chapters in Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia, en route home to Seattle, Washington.

Apart from a five-year cycle of study programs, followed by further studies, the organization conducts contests in short story writing, poetry, photography, cover design and music, Mrs. O'Hara said. These are sponsored by the organization's monthly publication, The Torch of Beta Sigma Phi.

LOOKING AHEAD

Post-war rehabilitation plans are being studied by the Sorority Chapters, while the organization's war activities include 150,000 hours each month given by members in the war effort, Mrs. O'Hara revealed.

Beta Sigma Phi has sent an ambulance and two mobile kitchen units to England. One mobile kitchen unit has been sent to Hawaii, as well as a blood bank, in addition to monthly shipments of supplies to Marjorie Snell, a member of London, who is in charge of rehousing in Chelsea, and contributions to the Red Cross, the Navy League, the Queen's Fund and other service organizations.

More than $2,000,000 worth of stamps, war bonds and certificates were bought in a year by sorority members, many of whom are on active duty in all parts of the world. An emergency fund has been established by the chapters, to be drawn upon in case of a "blitz" or other emergency. All cities having chapters in them may draw on the fund in case of necessities.

PROMINENT MEMBERS

Among the sorority's international honorary members are Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, "first lady" of the United States; Eve Curie, authoress and daughter of Mme. Marie Curie, discoverer of radium; and Lady Fisel, wife of Major General Sir Eugene Fisel, lieutenant governor of Quebec province. Honorary members include the wives of the lieutenant governors of the provinces of Saskatchewan, Prince Edward Island and Nova Scotia, while active members include Margaret Healey, of Halifax, N.S., one of Canada's women city editors; Pauline Roy, Quebec architect; Betty Large, radio commentator of Charlottetown, and Capt. Cecile Bouchard, C.W.A.C. public relations director, French section.

Dancing is part of a soldiers training in China.

Steel Shipyards Triple Number Women Employed

VANCOUVER, July 26 — (CP) — Within two months Vancouver steel shipyards will have completed facilities allowing the number of women now employed in the industry to be almost tripled, Wartime Merchant Shipping announced Friday.

At present 1,100 women are working in the yards. Additional accommodations under construction will boost the possible total to nearly 3,000.

This increased employment of women in the shipyards, it was said, will bring the percentage of female shipbuilders to 11, exceeding the 10 per cent figure proposed by experts trying to fill the vital industry's demands on a dwindling manpower.

C.G.I.T. Sells War Stamps on Edmonton Streets

Fifty girls of the C.G.I.T. camp over the sale of War Saving Stamps on city streets from 9 a.m. to 4 p.m. Saturday. Plans for this effort were made by the girls at their annual camp at Falls, from which they have just returned. Previously ten members of the C.G.I.T. girls' council sold $127 worth of stamps and the girls are hoping to far outdistance that today. Miss Ina Ward, president of the girls' council is in charge of the drive.

The C.G.I.T. national war project for this coming year is the Madame Chiang Kai-shek War Relief Fund for Chinese War Orphans.

Like elephants and many other animals, horses can sleep while standing.

Shelly-Balloch Nuptials Held At Depot Chapel

At a quiet and simple wedding ceremony in the Chapel of No. 3 "M" Depot, Monday afternoon, Miss Joan Wilmot Balloch, daughter of Lt.-Col and Mrs. L. C. Hamer of this city, became the bride of Pilot Officer William Burton Shelly, R.C.A.F., stationed at Trenton, Ont., son of Mr and Mrs. W. C. Shelly of Vancouver, Flt.-Lt. The Rev. Minto Swan officiated.

Given in marriage by her father, the bride wore a street length frock fashioned of white eyelet embroidery, and styled on long torso lines with three quarter length sleeves and sweetheart neckline. The bodice, neck and sleeves of her dress were edged with dainty lace, and she wore a small model hat of multi-colored flowers to contrast, trimmed with pink veiling. White lace gloves and a colonial bouquet completed her ensemble.

Miss Marion Macgowan of Vancouver, cousin of the bride chose an afternoon dress fashioned of pink eyelet embroidery, and styled exactly like the bride's. She had a matching Dutch cap, lace gloves and carried a colonial bouquet.

Best man was Sqdn. Ldr. "Ted" Charlton of Vancouver.

A reception was held in the officers' mess at No. 3 "M" Depot, where members of the immediate family and a few close friends gathered to wish the couple well.

Flt.-Lt. and Mrs. Shelly are taking a wedding trip to Calgary and Banff. For traveling the bride wore her wedding ensemble.

They will make their home at Trenton, Ont., where the bridegroom is stationed as an instructor.

Out-of-town guests included Mr. and Mrs. Shelly, parents of the bridegroom, of Vancouver, Mrs. Lorn McLean of Vancouver, and Mrs. Kenneth McCannel of Nelson, B.C., sister of the bridegroom.

PRINCIPALS IN FRIDAY WEDDING



Mr. and Mrs. Wilbert Henry Brinkworth, who were married Friday night in Holy Trinity church. Before her marriage Mrs. Brinkworth was Miss Mollie Maclean Routledge, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Phillip Routledge of Jasper. The bridegroom is the son of Mr. and Mrs. W. Brinkworth, also of Jasper.

Jasper Pair Are Married In Edmonton

Miss Mollie Maclean Routledge, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Phillip Routledge of Jasper, Alta., and Wilbert Henry Brinkworth, son of Mr. and Mrs. W. Brinkworth of [illegible] were married at 7:30 p.m. [illegible] The Rev. Arthur Moreby performed the [illegible] ceremony.

[illegible] was given in marriage by her father. She wore a corsage of gardenias.

Best man was Ralph Routledge, brother of the bride.

A two course ceremony at the reception was served to 40 guests at the [illegible] held where daffodils and white peonies were used throughout the room. The bride's table was centred with a three-tiered wedding cake and [illegible] tall white tapers in crystal candelabra. A wedding bell, and [illegible] ornament centred the table.

Mrs. R. H. Henson and Mrs. H. Prescott received with the bride.

Toast to the bride was proposed by [illegible]

Mr. and Mrs. Brinkworth are [illegible] this night at the home of the bride's [illegible]

Layton-Collins Nuptials Held At St. Anthony's R.C. Rectory

ST. ANTHONY'S rectory was the scene of a wedding of wide interest on Monday at 10:30 o'clock, Miss Dorothy Mary Collins, daughter of Mr and Mrs R. J. Collins, 11811 88 avenue, became the bride of Capt. Frank Peeler Layton, son of Mr and Mrs F. P. Layton of Camrose. The Rev. Father Elkan officiated.

Given in marriage by her father, the bride wore a street length frock of turquoise crepe fashioned with a long torso bodice and a full skirt. Her hat was a small model, matching material, edged with a tiny frill and trimmed with rhinestone brown veiling. Her accessories were natural suede, and she wore a corsage of gardenias, sweetheart roses and cornflowers.

Miss Myrtle Layton, sister of the bridegroom, was the bride's attendant, wearing a dubonnaire suit of Queen's blue and gloves and hat of dawn rose. Her corsage was of cream roses.

Best man was Robert Collins, brother of the bride.

After the ceremony a wedding breakfast to members of the immediate families was held at the home of the bride's parents. The table was set with a hand-made white lace bouquet cloth, centred with a three-tiered wedding cake and decorated with pastel pompeas. Crystal candelabra, bearing tall white candles, completed the table appointments.

Mrs. Collins, mother of the bride, was gowned in grey of a black and white floral design, white accessories and a corsage of deep red roses.

Mrs. Layton, mother of the bridegroom wore a black sheer frock, a [illegible] and a corsage of [illegible] roses.

Leaving on their wedding trip to Banff the bride added a feather [illegible] to her wedding ensemble.

Out-of-town guests included Mrs. T. D. Coles of Saskatoon, an aunt of the bride and Mr. and Mrs. Duff Layton of Camrose.

Both Capt. and Mrs. Layton are graduates of the University of Alberta. She received her Bachelor of Arts degree and became affiliated with the Delta Delta Delta fraternity. Capt. Layton graduated in law in 1941 and is a member of the Phi Kappa Pi fraternity.

City Bowlers Plan Provincial Tournament

The women's provincial bowling tournament will be held in Edmonton Aug. 2 commencing at 2 a.m. at the Bijou alleys.

Five and seven games will be played and a team may be [illegible] by [illegible] Aug. 28. Entries should be made to Miss Bowlden, 28 Gunther, 9834 85 avenue.

THE PERSONAL COLUMN

PROFESSOR and Mrs. John MacDonald entertained at tea on Sunday afternoon at their home, No. 10 University Campus, in honor of a few members of the teaching staff of the University and Departmental summer schools, and members of the summer school students' council. Dr. Macdonald is director of the University Summer School. Twenty guests called, and Mrs. G. S. Lord poured tea.

• • •

LAW Mae Smith, R.C.A.F. (W.D.) left Sunday evening to return to Winnipeg after spending the past week visiting with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Smith, 11160 96 street.

• • •

Miss Hazel McKee entertained at a miscellaneous shower at the Garneau home of her parents recently, in honor of Miss Peggy Hope, R.N., a bride-elect of September. Those present were Miss Jean Mone, Miss Mary Magee, Miss Ellen Magee, Miss Phyllis Burrows, Mrs. R. Mason, Miss Fanny Hooson, Miss Anna Lind, Miss Anne McKee, Mrs. J. C. McKee, Miss Margaret Ashley, Mrs. F. Duguid, Miss Betty Wells, Mrs. E. Pritchard, Miss Judy Mason and Robert McKee.

• • •

Mrs. D. M. O'Brien entertained at a miscellaneous shower one night last week in honor of Miss Isobel Young, a bride-elect of early August. Those present were, Mrs. R. C. Legge, Mrs. C. A. Collins, Mrs. W. B. M. Young, Mrs. W. R. Wallace, Miss Vickie Box, Miss Margaret Meagher, Miss Anne Vaugeau, Miss Gertrude Kehoe, Miss Doreen Graham, Miss Helen Graham, Miss Vera Thompsson, Miss Mary O'Brien and Miss Nancy O'Brien.

• • •

Sgt. Margaret Latta, C.W.A.C., Calgary, and A. W. Mac Latta, R.C.A.F. (W.D.), Prince Edward Island have returned to their stations after visiting their parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Latta, in Edmonton.

• • •

Mr. and Mrs. George Scott have returned from Calgary where they attended the graduation ceremonies at No. 37 S.F.T.S. R.C.A.F. at which their son P/O. John Scott received his wings.

• • •

Mrs. C. M. Lott, Edmonton and her daughter-in-law, Mrs. B. V. Lott of Vancouver, have gone on to the Pacific coast after attending the wings parade at No. 37 S.F.T.S. where P/O. Lott received his wing and commission.

• • •

AMERICAN Women's Service club has made plans to for a picnic to be held Wednesday at 1:30 p.m. in Borden park. Mrs. F. O. Henkel is in charge of arrangements and any members who have not been contacted are asked to telephone her at 32334, or Mrs. George Marorf at 32762.

• • •

Mrs. F. Quigley and her daughter, Miss Marilynn Quigley entertained Wednesday evening at a miscellaneous shower in honor of Miss Pearl Barnes, bride-elect. Guests included: Mrs. A. W. Barnes, Mrs. S. Morgan, Mrs. W. Stanton, Mrs. A. Cliff, Mrs. J. C. Easton, Mrs. R. Miller, Mrs. R. Whyte, Mrs. D. Cunningham, Mrs. H. Mack, Mrs. J. H. Keeler, Mrs. R. Easton, Mrs. J. R. Keeler, Mrs. Sadie Hume and the Misses Kay McLeod, Rita Easton, Edna Easton, Kay Bentley, Eileen Easton, Jane Quigley, Nancy Quigley, Mary White, Myrtle Hoedl, W. Smith, Georgina Sullivan and Doreen Barnes.

• • •

Mrs. W. L. Browne entertained at a tea in her Jasper Place home, in honor of Miss Mildred Thrasher whose marriage will be an event of early August. The tea table was centred with a bowl of summer flowers intermingled with tiny pastel tapers. The bride-elect was presented with a gift on behalf of those present.

• • •

Mr. and Mrs. J. Blackburn entertained at a dinner party in honor of Mr. and Mrs. Harry Elwell who leave shortly to make their home in Victoria. Mrs. Elwell was also guest of honor at a tea given Saturday afternoon by Mrs. M. McQuay.

• • •

Among Edmonton people visiting in Victoria who attended an outdoor concert for the armed forces recently, were Miss Marie Stamp, Mrs. W. Hoban, Mrs. M. Ness, Valeda McKirmey, Mr. and Mrs. McFarlane, Mrs. C. M. Evans, Mrs. J. Brodie and her son Barney Brodie.

KING EDWARD PARK AND DISTRICT

Plans have been completed for a whist drive for ladies, to be held in the K.E.P. hall, 81 street and 90 avenue, on Wednesday at 2:30 p.m. Mrs. H. B. Wallace is in charge of arrangements, and proceeds will go to buy cigarettes for men of the district serving overseas.

WORD was received recently in Edmonton, of the marriage overseas of Lt. David B. Mundy of the Loyal Edmonton Regiment, only son of Mr. and Mrs. C. Gordon Mundy of Edmonton, and Miss Denise Dolphin, W.R.N.S., of Woodyates, Guildford, Eng. They were married recently at St. John's church in Woverly, Mrs. Mundy is the daughter of the late Capt. D. F. H. Dolphin, R.N., and the late Mrs. Dolphin.

• • •

Miss Louise Britton will return in the city Monday night from a three weeks' vacation at the Pacific coast.

• • •

Fifth in a series of summer teas, sponsored by the Catholic Women's League, will be held at the home of Mrs. P. R. Gaboury, 10026 122 street, on Tuesday from 3 to 6 p.m. Proceeds will go towards war work of the league, and anybody wishing to attend is cordially invited.

• • •

Mrs. W. Manning of Calgary was a week-end visitor to the city.

• • •

At a garden party at the home of Mrs. Lamb, 9912 114 street the R.C.A.F. Ladies Auxiliary completed plans for a dance to be held at the Masonic Temple, July 31. No. 3 "M" Depot orchestra will play for dancing by kind permission of Group Captain R. M. Smith. Many parties have already been made up for the affair and a good crowd is expected.

Auxiliary Women To Go to Europe

LONDON, July 26.—(CP Cable)— Women of the auxiliary services will go to Europe with the armies of occupation, Prime Minister Churchill Thursday told Mrs. Cazalet Keir in the house of commons.

"For some time after hostilities have ceased in any area, the women's auxiliary services will still be needed," he said.

Particularly members of the auxiliary services will be needed to accompany the forces of occupation as soon as conditions permit then being sent overseas, he added, and members of the women's auxiliary services and civil defence service, when they can be spared, will be given a chance to volunteer for appointments in administration of liberated territories during the period of military control.

To Feed Hard Workers

HERE'S a breakfast tip for any home where there are hard workers these days. Serve regularly generous bowlfuls of Grape-Nuts Flakes!

Your family will *love* the tempting goodness and malty-rich, sweet-as-a-nut flavor of this really grand breakfast food.

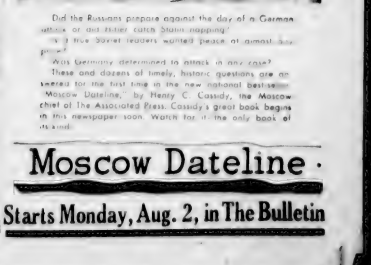
And Grape-Nuts Flakes are as nutritious as they are delicious. Made from *two* healthful grains—wheat and malted barley. Specially baked *and* toasted for flavor and easy digestion. Get Grape-Nuts Flakes from your grocer.



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You'll Rave About This Beautiful
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Did Their Plans Catch Russia Napping?



Did the Russians prepare against the day of a German attack or did Hitler catch Stalin napping?

Why have Soviet leaders wanted peace at almost any price?

Was Germany determined to attack in any case?

These and dozens of timely, historic questions are answered for the first time in the new national best-seller "Moscow Dateline," by Henry C. Cassidy, the Moscow chief of the Associated Press. Cassidy's great book begins in this newspaper soon. Watch for it—the only book of its kind!

Moscow Dateline
Starts Monday, Aug. 2, in The Bulletin

Edmonton Bulletin
Alberta's Oldest Newspaper

CLASSIFIED WANT AD DIRECTORY

Marriages 2

Deaths 4

Funerals 5

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In Memoriam 7

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MONDAY

Loyal Order of Moose

BINGO

TONIGHT

Lost and Found 12

Personal 13

Deaths 4 (Continued)

MRS. SARA JANE STEWART

Personal 13 (Continued)

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Address .....

Course .....

Teachers Wanted 18

High School Principal

WANTED for Grades 10, 11 and 12 (or 9 only). Please state experience and qualifications. Apply to

F. SNYDER, Secy.-Treas.

LOMOND, ALTA.

Teachers Wanted

LAC STE ANNE SCHOOL DIVISION requires the services of

A Assistant, whose wife should assist in the Dining Room at Sandfly. For further particulars and salaries apply to

A Primary teacher for Grades 1 and 2. Must be capable of teaching Primary Music. Experience necessary.

A Junior High School teacher for Grades 7, 8 and 9. Must be capable of teaching High School Physics and Chemistry. Experience necessary.

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Secretary-Treasurer of

Viking School District

No. 1900

VIKING, ALTA.

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Requires Principal for five-room School. Consolidated Public and Separate. Qualified and Normal Grades X to XII standing. $1,900 according to qualifications and experience. Also assistant for two-room school. Salary up to $1,350.

Also a number of teachers for ungraded schools, with small attendance, salaries ranging up to $1,200 according to experience. Apply E. W. Erickson, Superintendent, 10009 79 Ave., Edmonton. Ph. 34471.

Sits. Wanted Female 19

PART-TIME housework, by hour or day. 5502 103 Ave.

Sits. Wanted Male 20

MAN aged 60 wants job doing farm chores. Ph. 7 Bulletin.

CARPENTER work, repairs, alterations. Ph. 22026.

DIRECTORY

Professional Services 21

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BELL, Dr. Irvine, F.R.C.P. Internal Medicine. 423 Tegler. Ph. 21421.

BOISSONNAULT, Dr. F., obstetrician, surgeon and maternity. 247 Birks Bldg. Ph. 21111.

BOULANGER, Dr., physician & surgeon. Office Boulanger Bldg. Ph. 22000.

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1 Victor Radio-canner, 1 small oven, oven table, 8-piece quarter-oil range, 1 electric iron, 1 Singer sewing machine, electric, 3 iron beds, 2 springs.

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The Maximum Rentals Regulations governing rentals of accommodation other than housing to file with the Wartime Prices and Trade Board, Form H.C. 44 within ten days after renting the accommodation.

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FURNISHED front room; two beds; breakfast optional; suitable for two gentlemen. Apply 11817 123 St.

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Wanted to rent, small house

Unfurnished Houses 55

Resorts 61

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REAL ESTATE

Houses Wtd to Buy 65

Houses for Sale 66

Personal 13



Houses for Sale 66
(Continued)

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BELLEVUE—3-room house and good lot, water, sewer and bath. Price $1,100.00 cash.

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BY owner: immediate possession, Parkdale district, six rooms in excellent condition; modern bathroom, extra w.c. in the basement; hardwood floors; new furnace heated; by gas gas throughout; new garage with cement floor. Price $3,850. For appointment call at 10322 98 St. Ph. 26721.

SOUTH SIDE
One-half block from 99th Street, a seven-room stucco house, four bedrooms, den, fireplace in living room, full size basement. Hot air heat, gas. PRICE $3,600.

WEST END
123 St., north of 107 Ave., a seven-room fully modern house, hardwood floors down, fir up; large reception hall, glassed-in verandah, attractive fireplace in living room, large bright dining room. PRICE $4,500.

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NINE rooms, furnished, hardwood floors, fuel basement, fire place, garage. Cash. 10726 96 St.

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Reasonable prices, and easy terms can be arranged if desired.

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FIVE or more acres on 66th street, North Edmonton, 1½ miles from Transit hotel. Inquire DUCEY, with MAGEE & MacRAE.

16½ ACRES
Fronting gravel highway, bus service 1 mile summer resort, Cooking Lake, 20 miles city, 1-3 mile school, and store, 7-room house, garage, chicken house, stable. Price $1,500. Terms. NOW VACANT.

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S.E. 32-58-14-W.4, Downing District, 159 acres, over 100 acres cultivated, fair buildings, good well, running spring water in the pasture, 2 miles to school and post office. J. E. Gawdun, Downing, Alberta.

2½ MILES Leduc, quarter section, 140 under cultivation, 95 acres in crop, balance summerfallow; buildings; level, A-1 black soil, good well. Only $25 per acre, terms.
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240 ACRES Okanagan dairy farm on school, milk and cream bus route; all-year creek, first-class land, also timber. For particulars, apply A. B. Derby, Lumby, B.C.

¾ SECTION, northwest of St. Albert, well located, good buildings, highly cultivated, $30 per acre.
¾ SECTION near St. Albert, high-class farm and buildings, $50 per acre.
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PLEASANT home on Sturgeon River, three quarters, at Onoway, three miles to schools and elevators; 400 acres broken. Springs, water hogs and cattle year round. Ten 1,000 bushel granaries. House and necessary buildings. $25 an acre. Reasonable cash payment. E. Jolly, Jr., Onoway.

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Consisting of approximately 70 acres, 10 room Californian stucco residence finished in English Tudor style throughout the interior. The immediate garden is laid out with lawns, flowers and shrubs imported from all parts of the world. Out buildings are two cottages, barn, etc. The land is parklike in general contour and has not been farmed. The sea frontage is almost half a mile in length. This property is an opportunity for some one to operate a Nursing Home, private hospital, dude ranch or continue as at present in a private home.

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VICTORIA, B.C.

B.C. Property 73

OKANAGAN fruit farm for sale. Write E. Nightingale, Summerland, B.C.

Listings Wanted 74

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17-room block, garage for 2 cars, some furniture; low taxes. A good investment for $2,750 cash.
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OUT OUR WAY



Business Oppor. 78
(Continued)

ESTABLISHED 100-mile Bus and Cream Route. Going business, all licensed with C.O.E. International bus. Wire or write to:
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Money to Lend 81

WE loan money on diamonds, watches. Confidential American Pawn Shop, 10354 101 St.

Insurance 83

BICYCLES insured against theft anywhere. Roy Henry Ins. Agency. Ph. 26443

MARTIN, H. Milton, insurance Broker. Fire, Casualty. Ph. 24344. 721 Tegler.

HERBERT McPHERSON LIMITED
3 Credit Foncier Bldg. Ph. 25662
Truck and Cargo Insurance.

AUTOMOTIVE

Auto Wreckers 90

Royal Auto Wreckers
Ph. 24742. 10217 99 St. next Civic Blk.

Union Auto Wreckage
Prompt attention to mail orders. 9660 102 Ave., just east of 97 St. Ph. 21512.

SALVAGE PIT AUTO WRECKERS
10168 98 St. J. Guild, Mgr. Ph. 22606

AUTO WRECKAGE LTD.
"THE OLD RELIABLE"
Ph. 25589. 10340 97 St.
We can supply all parts for your car or truck. Either new or used. Prompt service on country orders.

GLEN'S
Auto Wreckage Ltd.
New and Used Parts
10228 98 St. Ph. 31925

Accessories Tires 91

RADIATORS

EDMONTON Auto Radiator Works. Distributors for Carter and Flat Tube Tractor radiator cores. 95 St. and Jasper Ph. 26619.

Repairs 92

BODIES

THE GREGORY CO.
Auto Body and Fender Works.
9625 102A Ave. Ph. 25427

Trucks and Trailers 93

FOR Sale Cheap—1937 Ford 2-ton truck. Good tires. Motor A1. Apply Trail Point Garage, 11817 Fort Road.

1935 FORD ½-ton light delivery truck. Reconditioned engine just installed. Sell or trade for car. Ed. Kallal, Ph. 18, Tofield, Alberta.

New Car Dealers 94

BUICK PONTIAC

PRICE ANDREWS LTD.
10040 104 St. Ph. 22951

DODGE DESOTO

BURROWS Motors. Sales and Service
10128 106 St. Ph. 21010

HUDSON TERRAPLANE

HEALY MOTORS LTD.
Ph. 22528.

DODGE TRUCKS

BURROWS Motors. Sales and Service
10128 106 St. Ph. 21010

CHRYSLER PLYMOUTH

KENN'S SERVICE GARAGE, LTD.
109 St. and 100 Ave. Ph. 25183

Autos Wanted 95

WANT cash? Sell us your car. Lyons Motors. 10141 102 St. Ph. 27473.

Trucks Wanted 95A

WANTED
1-Ton Dual Wheel Truck
Good condition. International, Dodge or Fargo preferred. Cash or will trade 1939 Plymouth Sedan, good condition and good rubber. Write or wire:
E. A. Anderson, Box 59
DAWSON CREEK, B.C.

Autos For Sale 96

FOR SALE—1930 4-door sedan; motor A1 shape; 5 tires and heater. Call at 12677 125 St. between 6-8 evenings. Price, $200.

Classified Display 99

WANTED
LIGHT DELIVERIES
AND
LIGHT TRUCKS
VALLEY SERVICE
10336 101 St. Ph. 28613

Classified Display 99
(Continued)

WE PAY CASH FOR USED CARS
Healy Motors Ltd.
105 St. and Jasper Ave.

Legal Notices—

TENDERS

Tenders are invited by the Edmonton Public School Board for the construction of a two-room school building in the Forest Heights district.

Plans and specifications may be obtained from the office of the City Architect, 501 Civic Block, Edmonton, and upon payment of a deposit of $25.00.

Tenders to be delivered to the undersigned not later than 2 p.m., August 3rd, 1943, and to be accompanied by a certified cheque or bid bond for 10% of the amount of the tender.

The lowest nor any tender will not necessarily be accepted.

EDMONTON PUBLIC SCHOOL BOARD,
H. G. TURNER,
Secretary-Treasurer.

Army Reservists Continue Training

Miles from anywhere, on the Sarcee Reservation, where the annual camp of the Reserve Army in Alberta is being held, members of No. 1 Reserve Armored Divisional Workshop, R.C.O.C., were practicing recovery of army vehicles using Brigade Group motor transport as guinea pigs, for the 30 cwt. breakdown tractor, when a station wagon containing a staff officer drove up. A 15 cwt. army truck was stalled the officer declared, with the front wheels hanging in a disused weapon pit a mile away. Help he added was needed urgently. Within 20 minutes the breakdown tractor aided by a hastily organized light aid detachment had performed the rescue.

Members of the workshop unit are winding up a highly interesting week of varied training, with recruits looking forward to firing the rifle and Bren gun.

Advanced members spent the week travelling over the Sarcee reserve, learning practical map reading, getting an insight into the placing of a modern army in the field, taking time off to carry out practical drill manoeuvres and establishing mythical mobile workshops, while recruits concentrated on basic studies.

When it was announced that Cpl. F. W. Wootten, with 12 other officers and N.C.O.'s would undergo gas training, members of his section were satisfied that the corporal would never come out alive, and suggested that they should be allowed to take another tear gas exercise in order that the appropriate atmosphere could be developed for Cpl. Wootten's demise.

—V—

Revenue from Edmonton's three swimming pools up to June 30, 1943 amounted to $5,890 compared with $5,850 for the same period last year, according to figures released Monday by A. W. Haddow, city engineer. Revenue from the municipal golf course for the 1943 period amounted to $3,823, compared with $5,859 last year.

—V—

TORONTO CLOSING AVERAGES
By James Richardson & Sons

Industrials	124.60	up	.17
Golds	90.04	up	2.12
Base metals	75.81	dn.	.24
Western oils	26.68	dn.	.01

CAR FOR SALE BY AUCTION

A Lincoln Zephyr two-door sedan, with over drive, just thoroughly overhauled, with four Life Guard tubes in four tires, radio, heater, defrosters. This car is to be sold at his Auction Sale, five miles south and one mile east of Beaumont, on Wednesday, July 28th.

CLYDE SMITH, AUCTIONEER
10239 99 St., Edmonton
License No. 1-43, 44. Phone 24470

ALLEY OOP



TODAY'S MARKETS

Toronto Stocks

TORONTO, July 26—(CP)—More than a million shares changed hands on the Toronto stock market today, the development in Italy having inspired a heavy demand for the gold stocks. This group set the pace with an index advance of nearly two points which was trimmed in the afternoon profit-taking.

By James Richardson & Sons

	Open Sale	Close Sale
Aunor	2.90	2.85
Beattie Gold	1.18	1.21
Bralorne	11.00b	11.25
Broulan Porc.	.60	.65
Buffalo Ankerite	3.40	3.55
Can. Malartic	.50b	.53
Central Patricia	1.58	1.81
Chesterfield Larder	1.75	1.75
Dome Mines	23.50b	24.00b
East Malartic	1.65	1.63
God's Lake Mines	.19½	.20
Gunnar Gold	.14½b	.15b
Hard Rock Gold	.68	.68
Hollinger Gold	10.25	11.12
Hud. Bay M. & Smelt	30.50b	31.25
Kirkland Lake Gold	.78	.74
Kerr Addison	7.50	7.85
Lake Shore Mines	16.00	16.25
Little Long Lac	.86	.86
McKenzie Red Lake	1.20	1.19
McIntyre Porc.	53.00b	53.00
Macassa Mines	3.65	3.70
McLeod Cockshutt	2.00	2.10
Malartic Goldfield	2.60	2.62
Moneta Porc.	.36	.36
Noranda Mines	47.62	48.00
O'Brien Gold	1.07	1.08
Paymaster Cons.	.27	.25½
Perron Gold	.95	1.05
Pioneer Gold	2.10	2.10
Pickle Crow Gold	1.90	1.88
Premier Gold	1.03	1.05
Preston East Gold	2.30	2.28
San Antonio Gold	3.20	3.35
Sherritt Gordon	1.03	1.01
Siscoe Gold	.57	.58
Sladen Malartic	.45	.46
Steeprock	2.53	2.40
Sullivan Cons.	.85	.85
Teck Hughes Gold	3.20	3.20
Sylvanite Gold	2.00	2.10
Upper Canada	1.85	1.85
Ventures Ltd.	6.85	6.85
Waite Amulet	5.45	5.40
Wright Hargreaves	3.50	3.50
Aldermac	.16½	.16½
Bankfield	.07¾b	.07⅞
Base Metals	.10½b	.10½
Bidgood	.52	.52
Bobjo	.08¾	.10½
Cariboo Gold	1.19	1.19
Chromium Mines	2.35b	2.35
Contarum	1.20	1.30
Cochenour	1.35	1.37
Coniages	1.01b	1.08
Eldorado	1.25	1.23
Falconbridge	4.35b	4.40b
Francoeur	.31	.32
Goldale	.13b	.15
Howey	.27	.27
Ont. Nickel	.05½	.05¾
Lamaque	5.75	5.75b
Leitch Gold	1.07	1.08
Madsen Red Lake	1.29	1.42
Mining Corp.	2.15	2.15
Lake Dufault	1.14	1.01
McVittie	.06b	.06¼
Nipissing	1.51b	1.53
Normetal	1.05	1.03
Negus	.40b	.44
Jason	.20	.20
Pamour	1.05	1.05
Pend Oreille	1.75	1.72
Powell Rouyn	.87	.90
Reno Gold	.03¼b	.03b
Sturgeon River	.14	.14b
St. Anthony	.04½	.04
Slave Lake	.02¼	.02b
Senator Rouyn	.46	.41

UNLISTED
By James Richardson & Sons

Stocks—	Bid	Asked
Albany River	.07	.09
Amalgamated Kirkland	.10	.12
Area	.11	.13
Dona Patricia	.02½	.03¼
Magnet Cons.	.44	.46
Nat. Malartic	.24½	.26
Mosher	.09	.11
Pascalis	.33	.36
Springer Sturgeon	.31	.34
Thompson Lundmark	.11	.14
Young Davidson	.28½	.31

—V—

Montreal & Toronto

MONTREAL, July 26—(CP)—Golds indulged in an upswing in trading today on the stock exchange and curb market. Papers were easier and other divisions mixed. At new peaks in golds were Sullivan, Bidgood, Pickle Crow, East Malartic, Malartic Gold Fields, Sigma and Kirkland rand.

By James Richardson & Sons

	Open	Close
Assoc. Brew	18.25	18.25
Bell Telephone	155.00	154.00
Brazilian	26.00b	26.25
Br. American Oil	22.	22.00
B.C. Power A	28.00b	28.50b
Building Prod.	16.00b	16.00
Can. Car & Found	10.75b	10.75b
Can. Pac. Rly.	12.50	12.00
Cockshutt Plow	13.25	13.00
Cons. Smelters	46.50	46.50
Cons. Gas	128.00b	128.00b
Dom. Bridge	30.50b	29.50b
Dom. Stores	10.12b	10.00b
Dom. Textile	77.12	77.12b
Ford of Can.	24.00b	23.75
Hiram Walker	54.25b	53.75b
Imperial Oil	17.00	17.00
Imperial Tob.	12.37	12.25
Int. Nickel	37.50	37.25
Int. Pete	23.50	23.50
Loblaw A	21.75b	22.00
Massey Harris	9.62b	9.75
Mont. Lt. Ht. & Pow.	26.62b	26.62b
McColl Front	9.50b	9.25
Nat. Brew.	28.00b	28.00b
Nat. Steel Car	61.50	61.00
Page Hershey Tube	100.00b	100.00b
Power Corp.	10.25b	10.50b
Quebec Power	15.25b	15.50b
Shawinigan	18.50b	18.75b
Steel of Canada	69.00b	69.00
Aluminum	117.00	118.00
Bathurst	14.25b	14.00b
Cons. Bakeries	13.25b	13.25b
Can. Bud Breweries	9.00b	10.00b
Can. Cement	8.12b	8.50
Can. Celenese	36.25b	36.37b
Can. Malting	4.00b	39.50b
Can. Invest. Fund	4.15	4.15
Can. Steamship Pfd.	35.50b	35.50b
Cons. Paper	6.12	6.75
Dom. Tar & Chem.	9.50	9.37
Dom. Steel & Coal B	10.25	10.50
Dist. Seagrams	35.00b	35.25b
Fanny Farmer	27.25b	28.00
Frazer Co.	19.00b	19.12b
Genesteel Wares	12.50b	12.75b
Gypsum Lime & Al.	7.00b	7.12
Hamilton Bridge	6.87b	7.12
Howard Smith	14.50b	14.87b
Lake of Woods M.	21.00b	21.00b
Robert Mitchell	20.50b	20.37b
Ogilvies Flour	24.00b	24.12b
Price Bros.	19.00b	19.00b
St. Lawrence Corp.	3.62b	3.62b

BANKS

Stocks—	Close
Commerce	137.00b
Dominion	180.00b
Imperial	170.00b
Montreal	151.00b
Nova Scotia	134.50
Royal	140.00b
Toronto	250.00

Range in Grain Prices

WINNIPEG GRAIN MARKETS
By James Richardson & Sons
July 26, 1943

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close	Seasons High	Seasons Low
WHEAT—							
July	110	110⅜	108⅞b	108⅞b	109⅝b	110¼	95¼
October	111	111⅛	109⅞	110	110⅝	111⅝	96a
December	110⅜	110⅜	109	109b	109⅝	110½	99¼
May	112	112¼	110⅜	110⅞	111⅛b	113	108⅛
OATS—							
July	—	—	—	51½b	51½	51½	48⅝
October	—	—	—	51½b	51½	51½	49⅞a
December	—	—	—	51½b	51½	51½	—
BARLEY—							
July	—	—	—	64¾b	64¾	64¾	62¼a
October	—	—	—	64¾b	64¾	64¾	62⅞a
December	—	—	—	64¾b	64¾	64¾	—
RYE—							
July	—	—	—	94b	—	102⅞b	85¼a
October	96⅛	96⅛	94⅛a	94⅛b	96⅛	103⅛	70½
December	95½	95⅝b	94a	94⅛b	95⅝a	102⅛b	87¼

CHICAGO GRAIN MARKETS
By James Richardson & Sons
July 26, 1943

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close	Seasons High	Seasons Low
WHEAT—							
September	144⅛	—	—	143⅛	145½	152	136⅛
December	146½	—	—	145⅝	147⅛	153⅝	142⅛
May	148⅝	—	—	147½	149	153⅝	146⅝
CORN—							
September	—	—	—	105b	105b	105	93¾
December	—	—	—	101b	101b	101b	99¼
OATS—							
September	69	—	—	68⅛	69	71½	55⅛a
December	68½	—	—	68⅛	68½	71½	59⅝
May	69⅛	—	—	68	69⅛	73	68⅛
RYE—							
September	104⅛	—	—	103½	104⅛	111½	79½
December	106	—	—	105½	106	114⅝	86⅛
May	—	—	—	108¼	—	118⅛	109

MARKET MOVEMENTS

JULY 26, 1943.

Stocks—
At New York: Profit taking.
At Montreal: New gold highs.
At Toronto: Golds strong.

Wheat—
At Winnipeg: ¾ lower, closing at 1.08⅞ (July).
At Chicago: 1⅜ to 1¾ lower, closing at 1.43⅞ (July).

—V—

New York Stocks

NEW YORK, July 26—(AP)—Financial markets today suffered a substantial reaction as the downfall of Mussolini and other international developments brought out heavy profit-taking on the lengthy price upswing which many believed had partially discounted ultimate victory.

Stocks—	High	Low	Close
Anaconda Copper	28⅛	27⅞	27⅞
Bethlehem Steel	64⅜	63	63
Chrysler	82¾		
Douglas Aircraft	65½	64	64½
Dupont	154		
General Electric	38⅜	38¼	38¼
General Motors	55	54¼	54¼
International Harv.	71		
Kennecott Copper	32½	32⅜	32½
Mont'y Ward	48½	47½	47½
N. Y. Central	17⅛		
Pennsylvania	28½	28¼	28½
Radio Corp.	11	10¾	11
Union Carbide	85		
United Air	34½		
U.S. Steel	57½	56¾	57

—V—

Dominion Bonds

By James Richardson & Sons

DOMINION OF CANADA

Bonds—	Bid	Asked
Victory Loan, 3 p.c. 1954	99½	100¼
3 per cent., 1943	99⅞	101⅞
4½ per cent., 1945	105⅛	107⅞
3½ per cent., 1944-49	101⅝	103⅜
4 per cent., 1947-52	105⅜	107⅛
3¼ per cent., 1948-52	103	105
3 per cent., 1949-52	99⅞	101⅞
3 per cent., 1950-55	98⅞	100⅞
4½ per cent., 1949-59	108⅜	110¼
3¾ per cent., 1966	101¼	103¼
3 per cent., perpetuals	93¼	95⅛
3 per cent. Victory 1956	99½	100½
DOMINION GUARANTEES		
3 per cent. 1945-50	100¼	102¼
4½ per cent. 1950	127¼	129¼
5 per cent., 1954	116¾	118¾
3 per cent., 1949-69	128¼	130¼
PROVINCIAL BONDS		
Ontario, 4½, 1950	108	110
N. Brunswick, 4½, 1961	118¼	
Nova Scotia, 4½, 1962	115¾	118¾
Quebec, 5½, 1958	106¾	108¾
Alberta, 5, 1943	86½	90
Alberta, 5½, 1947	88½	92½
Alberta, 6, 1947	87½	90½
Alberta, 5, 1955	85	89
Alberta, 4½, 1956	86½	90
Alberta, 4, 1954	83	87
Alberta, 5, 1959	87½	
B.C., 6, 1947	108½	111
B.C., 4½, 1956	120	
Manitoba, 6, 1947	107¾	109¾
Manitoba, 4½, 1958	116½	
Saskatchewan, 5½, 1952	105	
Saskatchewan, 4, 1954	93½	95½
Saskatchewan, 5, 1959	105	107½
PUBLIC UTILITY SECURITIES		
B.C. Power, 4½, 1960	101¼	104¼
Calgary Power, 4½, 1960	111½	114¼
C.P.R., 3½, 1954	113¼	116¾
C.P.R., 4½, 1951	100½	103½
Gatineau Power, 5, 1949	100¾	104¼
Int. Hydro El. A, 6, 1944	72¼	75¼
Winnipeg Elec. A, 5, 1956	97	99¾
CORPORATION SECURITIES		
Can. S.S. Lines, 5, 1957	103¾	107¼
Cons. Paper, 5½, 1961	85	87¾
Gt. Lake Paper, 5, 1955	89	
Gyp. L. & A., 4½, 1948	103¾	107¼
Price Bros., 4, 1957	92¼	
N.-W. Utilities, 6, pfd.	101	103
Canadian Invest. Fund	4.15	

—V—

Local Produce

BUTTER PRICES
No. 1, 34. No. 2, 30. No. 3, 28.

CREAM PRICES
Prices for cream delivered to Edmonton creameries: Special grade, 40; No. 1, 38; No. 2, 34; off-grade, 24.

EGG PRICES
Wholesalers to retailers: A large, 41; medium, 40; pullets, 32; B, 31; C, 29.
Wholesalers to country shippers: A large, 34; medium, 32-33; pullets, 25; B, 24; C, 22.
Average prices to consumer: A large, 48; medium, 45; pullets, 37; B, 38; C, 34.
All prices include government bonus of 10c to farmers.

—V—

LONDON STOCKS

LONDON, July 26—(CP)—The political turnover in Italy provided the stock market with a fair amount of rising power today and apart from lack of interest in some British funds, prices ended higher.

Industrials were in good demand, especially rayon, textile and building shares. Oils were firm and home rails were steady. Kaffirs, diamonds and coppers met fair support. International issues were firm.

Wheat Reaches Seasonal Highs

WINNIPEG, July 26—(CP)—July, October and December wheat futures posted new seasonal highs in early trading today on Winnipeg grain exchange but eased in later stages on increased offerings and declines at Chicago. July hit $1.10⅜ a bushel, October $1.11⅛ and December $1.10⅜. At the close July was quoted at $1.08⅞, October $1.00⅞ and December $1.09.

Good buying was attributed to American houses, shippers, exporters, commission houses and locals. Trading was not heavy.

United Kingdom agents were reported to have taken 1,250,000 bushels of Canadian wheat for export on an exchange of futures basis.

Shippers took fair amounts of Nos. 1 and 2 Northern in the cash wheat market. Odd cars of oats and barley were taken for rail shipment to eastern feeders.

Minor local trades were recorded in rye futures where only the October and December options were active. Oats and barley futures remained at ceiling prices with no trades posted.

Country wheat marketings Saturday amounted to 947,000 bushels compared with 1,304,000 last year.

WINNIPEG CASH WHEAT
By James Richardson & Sons

Wheat—	Close	Barley—	Close
1 hard	111⅛	1 C.W. 2 row	64¾
1 Nor.	111⅛	2 C.W. 6 row	64¾
2 Nor.	107⅛	1 C.W. 6 row	64¾
3 Nor.	100⅛	2 C.W. 2 row	64¾
4 Nor.	98⅛	3 C.W. 6 row	64¾
5 Nor.	97⅛	1 feed	64¾
6 Nor.	96⅛	2 feed	64¾
Feed	94⅛	3 feed	64¾
Track	109⅛	Track	64¾
Garnet 1	103⅛	Oats—	Close
Garnet 2	102⅛	2 C.W.	51⅛
Garnet 3	101⅛	X 2 C.W.	51½
Rye—		3 C.W.	51½
1 C.W.	94	X 3 C.W.	51½
2 C.W.	94	X 1 feed	51½
3 C.W.	89	1 feed	51½
Rej. 2 C.W.	88½	2 feed	51½
4 C.W.	86	3 feed	50½
Track	94	Track	51½

WINNIPEG PRIVILEGES
By James Richardson & Sons

Grains—	Bids	Offers
Oct. wheat	109⅜a	111⅛b
Dec. wheat	109⅛a	108⅛a

—V—

Grain Inspections

Cars inspected Edmonton July 24

	Straight	Total
Wheat—		
2 Northern	3	
3 Northern	3	6
Oats—		
2 C.W.	1	
Extra 1 feed	1	
1 feed	3	5
Barley—		
2 feed	1	1
Total	12	12

—V—

Livestock

EDMONTON, July 26—Total receipts: Cattle 238, calves 38, hogs 63, sheep 1.

Fair action on the cattle market this morning with prices steady on the quality offered. Best steers topping $12.75, good butcher heifers $11.50 down, light cows $9.25-$9.75, with the odd one at $10. Stockers and feeders of suitable quality in demand.

Veal calves unchanged, with good to choice handy weights $12-$13.

Hogs unchanged. Basic for shipment $15.90, locals $15.40-$15.60, sows live weight $9.75; feeders averaging $11.75 plants local $15.40-$15.50, sows dressed $12.40 flat.

Lambs steady, insufficient receipts to test the market.

CATTLE—

Good-choice fed calves	$12.00	to	12.50
Good-choice h'y steers	12.25	to	12.75
Good-choice light steers	12.00	to	12.50
Fair to medium steers	11.00	to	11.75
Common to fair steers	9.00	to	11.00
Good-choice lt. heifers	11.00	to	11.50
Fair to medium heifers	10.00	to	10.50
Common to fair heifers	8.50	to	10.00
Good-choice light cows	9.25	to	10.00
Good-choice heavy sows	8.75	to	9.25
Fair to medium cows	7.75	to	8.25
Common to fair cows	7.00	to	7.75
Canners and cutters	5.00	to	6.50
Bulls	8.00	to	9.50
STOCKERS—			
Good to choice steers	10.00	to	10.50
Heifers	9.00		down
Cows	9.00		down
VEAL CALVES—			
Good-choice	12.50	to	13.50
Good heavy kinds	11.50		down

AT CHICAGO

CHICAGO, July 26—(AP)—Hogs 23,000. Good and choice 180-275 lb. $14.10-30, 270-300 lb. $13.90-$14.25, good and choice 330-380 lb. barrows and gilts $13.60-90, good and choice 350-550 lb. sows $12.85-$13.35.

Cattle 14,000, calves 700. Stockers $14.25-$16.25, best yearlings $16.25, heifer yearlings $15.85, bulls $14-$15.50, vealers $15.50 down.

lambs $13-$14.75, good to choice shorn
Sheep 7,000. Choice native spring native sheep $7.75-$8.

AT WINNIPEG

WINNIPEG, July 26—(CP)—Cattle 1,750. Choice steers $12¾-$13, good $11¾-$12½, medium $10½-$11½, common $9-$10, choice heifers $11¾-$12, good $10½-$11½, medium $9¼-$10¼, common $8½-$9, choice fed calves $12½-$13, good $11½-$12, medium $10-$11, good cows $9¼-$10, medium $7½-$9, good bulls $9½-$10½, common $7½-$8½, good stocker and feeder steers $10½-$11.

Calves, 850. Good and choice veal $12½-$14.

Hogs, 2,000. B1 dressed $15¾-$16.
Sheep, 500. Good spring lambs $17.

—V—

LIVESTOCK TRAFFIC

EDMONTON, July 26—Total receipts of cars trucked, driven and shipped by rail to local livestock agencies: Cattle 174, calves 53, hogs 200, sheep 55.

Shipments July 23rd to British Columbia, eight cars hogs (one double deck), two cars sheep (two double decks), two cars cattle and one car hogs and sheep (double deck).

More Fliers, Troops Land in Britain

AN EAST COAST CANADIAN PORT, July 26—(CP)—More pilots and ground crewmen to keep the big bombers and fighters flying, made up a large part of a troop movement whose arrival in Britain was announced last night.

British officers and N.C.O.'s were on their way home after training the past year in Canada. Anzacs from "down under" were included in the group that sailed from here recently.

Scores of pilots who sailed included Pilot Officers Robert McRoberts, Calgary, A. J. Buhr, Didsbury, Alta., and J. B. Hurlburt, Vegreville, Alta.

AN EAST COAST CANADIAN PORT—July 26—(CP)—Hundreds of soldiers and airmen, accompanied by a crew of young Canadian tars to take over a warship in England, sailed from this port recently. Announcement of their arrival overseas was made last night.

—V—

Beginning of End Declares Premier

OTTAWA, July 26—(CP)—Prime Minister Mackenzie King said last night the resignation of Premier Mussolini of Italy, announced by the Rome radio, "appears to be the beginning of the end of the Fascist regime."

Mr. King said it is too early to say what effect Mussolini's resignation will have on Italy's withdrawal from the war but he added: "It is certainly a step in the right direction."

—V—

Montreal Leads Entire Dominion In Living Costs

OTTAWA, July 26—(CP)—The Dominion bureau of statistics said yesterday that wartime percentage increases in the regional cost-of-living indexes since the start of the war for eight Canadian cities show the greatest increase for Montreal and the smallest for Winnipeg.

These are the figures: Montreal, 20.6 per cent.; Saint John, N.B., and Saskatoon, each 17.8 per cent.; Halifax, 17.1 per cent.; Vancouver, 16.7 per cent.; Toronto, 16.3 per cent.; Edmonton, 15.2 per cent., and Winnipeg, 15.51 per cent.

The corresponding increase for the whole Dominion is 17.6 per cent.

—V—

Churchill to Give Full Statement On Italo Set-Up

LONDON, July 26.—(CP)—Prime Minister Churchill will give the house of commons a comprehensive picture of the Italian war situation at the next sitting, it was reported today.

—V—

Pry Plank

A citizen who telephoned city police about 7:20 p.m. Sunday, stated he had seen some boys pulling up the sidewalk on the corner of 107 street. Officers investigated, and found two youngsters had pried up a plank in the board walk, to recover—ten cents!

—V—

Nervous Selling On Chicago Mart

CHICAGO, July 26—(AP)—Developments in Italy created nervous selling in grains today and prices retreated sharply, rye leading the decline with losses averaging about 2 cents at times.

There were reports more boats may be available to ship Canadian feed grains into this country. A Kansas City trade journal said the United States last month bought 110,000,000 bushels of Canadian grain for feed for future shipment here.

At the close wheat was down 1⅛-1¾, oats were off 1-1⅛, and rye showed losses of 1⅜-2½.

CLOSE—
Wheat: Sept. 1.43⅞, Dec. 1.45⅜-½, May 1.47½-⅝.
Oats: Sept. 68⅛-68, Dec. 68⅛-¼, May 68¾.
Rye: Sept. 1.03⅜-½, dec. 1.05⅜-½, May 1.08¼.
Cash wheat, No. 1 red, 1.59; oats, No. 1 white, 71½; barley, malting, 1.09-1.19N.

—V—

Edmonton Grain

Alberta Wheat Pool

Barley—	Close	Oats—	Close
1 C.W.	49¼	2 C.W.	40
2 C.W.	49¼	X 2 C.W.	40
		X 3 C.W.	40
3 C.W.	49¼	X 1 feed	40
1 feed	49¼	1 feed	40
2 feed	49¼	2 feed	39
3 feed	47¼	3 feed	37½
Rye—	Close	Rye—	Close
2 C.W.	75¼	4 C.W.	68¼
3 C.W.	70¼	Ergot	64¼

These are Edmonton street prices on grain. Prices at all outside points are adjustable from point of shipment.

—V—

Dow Jones Averages

Industrials—			
11 a.m.	142.82	dn	1.17
Noon	142.72	dn	1.27
1 p.m.	142.74	dn	1.25
2 p.m.	142.64	dn	1.35
Closed	142.07	dn	1.92
1 p.m.	37.12	dn	1.18
Rails—			
11 a.m.	36.83	dn	1.47
Noon	37.02	dn	1.29
1 p.m.	37.12	dn	1.18
2 p.m.	37.02	dn	1.26
Closed	36.90	dn	1.40
Utilities—			
11 a.m.	21.78	dn	.19
Noon	21.81	dn	.16
1 p.m.	21.8	dn	.29
2 p.m.	21.82	dn	.05
Closed	21.70	dn	.47

—V—

Alberta Oils

	Bid	Asked	Prev. Bids
Anglo Can.	.75	.80	.73
A.P. Con.	.14	.16	.14
Brown	.09¼	.10	
C. & E.	1.67	1.70	1.65
Calmont	.30	.31	.30
Commonwealth	.23	.27	.23
Dalhousie	.42	.45	.41½
Eastcrest	.18½	.19	.18
Foothills	1.57	1.60	1.56
Highwood Sar	.12½	.14½	.11
Home Oil	3.80	3.85	3.85
Okalta	.64	.66	.60
Pacalta	.05½	.05¾	.05⅛
Model	.25	.26	
Royalite	28.00	29.00	28½
United	.07½	.08	.07¼
Vulcan	.30		

District News in Brief

Bowden Rebekah Officers Installed

BOWDEN—On Tuesday evening July 20 Mrs. Helen Berggren, District Deputy President of District No. 16, installed the following officers of Helping Hand Rebekah Lodge No. 74 for the coming term. Noble Grand, Mrs. Elspia Bailey. Vice Grand, Mrs. Edith Tyndall. Recording Secretary, Mrs. Ido Saunders. Chaplain, Mrs. Doris Adair. Warden, Miss Elsie Buxton. Conductor, Mrs. Eva Scott. Right Supporter Noble Grand, Mrs. Susan Buxton. Left Supporter Noble Grand, Mrs. Helen Berggren. Musician, Mrs. Annie Woodall. Right Supporter Vice Grand Mrs. Isobel Bailey. Left Supporter Vice Grand Mrs. Eileen Saunders. Outside Guard, Mrs. Annie Sloan. Inside Guard, Mrs. Pearl Howard.

Gleaned From Rural News

HARDISTY — Hardisty's vegetation, unusually luxuriant this summer, is suffering badly from pests of various kinds. Potato bugs are doing much damage and the present hot, dry weather is encouraging them. Mrs. A. Murrell's prized evergreen trees have been attacked by a species of worm and the needles are turning yellow. Many Caragana hedges are losing their leaves because of the aphis fly, and vegetable gardens are suffering from quantities of worms and beetles.

Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Betts celebrated their 32nd wedding anniversary July 21. Charles Mcpherson has left for a holiday at Bergen.

JASPER — Local soldier fund members held a whist party in the Legion Annex recently. Mrs. V. L. Reilly, assisted by members, was in charge of the lunch. Honors at cards were won by Mrs. F. C. Ingle, Mrs. J. North, Mrs. J. O'Brien and Mrs. J. Mitchell.

Saturday evening at the Canadian Legion a life membership was presented to A. C. Wilby. At the same time Pte. Dorothy Booth, C.W.A.C., was presented with a cigarette case.

Mr. and Mrs. C. Mullen and daughter Gail returned home Wednesday after attending the wedding of Mrs. Mullen's brother at Mundare.

Miss Verna Bowen, who is training at the University Hospital in Edmonton, is spending her holidays with relatives here.

DUFFIELD—Mr. and Mrs. D. D. Schaeffer and Clarence went to Wetaskiwin to attend the funeral of Mrs. Schaeffer's mother, Mrs. Nelson. . . Visitors in Duffield include Mr. and Mrs. Dan Taylor and Mrs. Jo. McDonald of Edmonton. . . Pte. and Mrs. Smith are visitors at the home of Pte. Smith's aunt, Mrs. Mike O'Sullivan. . . Mr. and Mrs. Ibsen returned Wednesday from Edmonton.

WILLINGDON—A farm machinery meeting was held Monday, July 19 in the fire hall at Willingdon. P. F. Pod Jensen, instructor of agricultural engineering at the provincial school of agriculture, gave a lecture on the variety of labor-saving devices farmers could build for themselves. . . Mrs. Noga of Wakaw, Sask., and Mrs. Sereda, Sr., are visiting Mr. and Mrs. L. Sereda. . . Knut Kachuk, father of George Kachuk, died in Willingdon hospital. He was 80 years old and burial was Friday from Boian church. . . Mr. and Mrs. J. Wiebb and daughter Joan from Fort Saskatchewan were visitors in town. . . An auction sale took place at Willingdon stock yards Thursday when James Fowlie sold a carload of horses at fair prices. Most of the horses were Percherons ranging from one to six years.

Local ration board officials stated they are swamped with requests for extra rations by transient laborers and for ammunition permits. Arrangements are being made for distribution of Ration Book No. 3, and distributing chiefs have been appointed at different places along the railway line.

CORONATION—At a town council meeting this week, Councillor B. Hisanstat was appointed deputy mayor for the next three months.

It was brought to the council's attention that water in the recreation dam is filled with green algae and it was decided to use copper sulphate to remedy the situation. . . With more than two weeks hot weather and very little rain, crops in the vicinity are in urgent need of moisture.

The Stamp-out-the-U-boat campaign in Coronation has sold $38,000 of war savings stamps.

M. R. Butterfield left this week for Turner Valley where he will be employed for the summer months.

Two new teachers have been secured to fill vacancies in the school staff. Charles Allen of Lethbridge will be assistant principal, taking over from Miss E. Adams who will teach Grades 3 and 4. George Carr will teach room 4 in place of W. Kiman who has been granted a years leave of absence.

Mrs. S. W. Manning R.N. is relieving at the local hospital.

ROCKY MOUNTAIN HOUSE — The I.O.D.E. held its fifth annual peony show at the home of Mrs. J. T. Edgerton. Peonies are about two weeks later than usual, but exceptionally good blooms. Prizes for single blooms went to Mrs. T. H. Ogden and Mrs. A. L. Urch; for three blooms, Mrs. Ernest Ross and Mrs. S. G. Hooker.

RED DEER—The Red Deer Rotary Club will be represented by Dr. D. L. McCullough, president, and the Rev. A. S. Wood, padre, at a conference of Rotary presidents and secretaries at Banff next week. Guests at the club's weekly luncheon included Maj. Dennis Snell, who has just returned home on leave from active service overseas, and Fred Walker, vice-president of the Sarnia, Ont., Rotary Club.

M. M. Cunningham was elected to the Red Deer Public School Board by acclamation this week. There was only one nomination for the vacancy caused by the resignation of Trustee J. E. McIntosh, who has gone to the coast to live. Mr. Cunningham will complete Mr. MacIntosh's term on the board.

Art Allen, of Red Deer, who has been with the Y.M.C.A. supervisor at No. 36 Service Flying Training School, Royal Air Force, Penhold, for nearly two years, has resigned his position because of ill-health. He has been succeeded at Penhold by W. Brewster, who comes from Moncton, N.B. Mr. Allen was a member of the teaching staff of the Red Deer High School before joining the Y.M.C.A. services and has been on leave of absence from the staff. He will resume teaching at the opening of the next term.

New Ration Board At Rocky Mountain

ROCKY MOUNTAIN HOUSE — A ration board has been organized here to serve the district to the west, east and south. Officers are the mayor and secretary of Rocky Mountain House, W. J. T. Strong and Mrs. S. A. Durnford; J. N. Conn and E. M. Apps, Rocky. A. R. Sinclair, Dovercourt; Mrs. C. Conn, Beaver Flats and A. D. Sturrock, Nordegg.

The wheel of a Flying Fortress weighs a quarter ton.

Fish Stocked In Streams at Rocky

ROCKY MOUNTAIN HOUSE — Prairie Creek, Haven Creek, Blackstone Creek, Drummond Creek and several streams running into the Nordegg river have been stocked with brook trout sent by the Fisheries branch of the Department of Lands and Mines. The department has been stocking lakes and rivers here for years and by now most of them are good fishing waters, except for Crimson Lake where no fish can live. Fishermen think this is because Crimson Lake in full of bloodsuckers.

Pioneer Duffield Resident Is Dead

DUFFIELD—A. H. Schincke, oldtimer of this district dropped dead on the street in Duffield after he had driven into town from his farm. Mr. Schincke was postmaster and general store-keeper in Duffield from 1914 to 1925. Since then he has been farming south of the village.

He is survived by one son James of New Westminster, one daughter Mrs. Scott Bell of Vancouver, one sister Mrs. Stephens of Calgary and eight grandchildren.

Premier Will Open Lloydminster Fair

LLOYDMINSTER—Premier Ernest Manning will officiate at the opening of the 36th annual Lloydminster exhibition, July 27, according to word received by George K. Ross, secretary-manager of the exhibition.

Drown at Coast

VANCOUVER, July 26.—(CP)—Leo Longva, 13, and Karen Tumren, 16, both of New Westminster, were drowned yesterday off Vancouver's Spanish banks at the mouth of the city's harbor, when they got into difficulties while swimming in deep water. The children had gone out with their parents for a day's outing in a fishing boat owned by Amar Lorentsen of New Westminster. Provincial police recovered the bodies.

The United States normally has about 100,000 annual cases of malaria.

Lethbridge Man Fatally Injured

LETHBRIDGE, Alta., July 26.—(CP)—Vendel Peressa, between 40 and 45 years of age, Lethbridge, died in hospital here yesterday following a fall Saturday morning in which he received a fractured skull and other injuries. Peressa slipped while coming down the stairs in a Lethbridge apartment house. In the fall his head struck a concrete floor.

STOCKHOLM. — (CP) — Recent mutiny by German U-boat crews in Norway is regarded as significant in comparison with the reported desertions from the army. From Oslo it is reported discipline among the German troops is growing steadily worse.

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★ EDDIE "ROCHESTER" ANDERSON — Comedy star of Jack Benny's program! He's hilarious!
★ LENA HORNE — Sultry beauty with her torch songs!
★ LOUIS ARMSTRONG — The hottest trumpet-player in the world!
★ REX INGRAM — Famed stage star—he's a devil!
★ DUKE ELLINGTON AND HIS ORCHESTRA — The greatest swing band in the land!
★ THE HALL JOHNSON CHOIR — Singing heart-stirring spirituals!

Screen Play by Joseph Schrank. Directed by VINCENTE MINNELLI. Produced by ARTHUR FREED. A Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer Picture

Doors 12:30 Daily 1—2:00—5:10 7:15—9:20

SONGS TO REMEMBER: "Taking a Chance on Love" • "Happiness Is a Thing Called Joe" • "Life Is Full O' Consequence" • "Cabin in the Sky" • "Honey in the Honeycomb" and more!

LENA HORNE Her sultry beauty, her sumptuous voice have made her the talk of America!

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"Sky Science" Pete Smith Novelty
"Who Killed Who" COLOR CARTOON
"Wood Goes to War" Colored Miniature

ENDS TODAY
"CHATTERBOX"
JOE E. BROWN — JUDY CANOVA
Plus "QUIET PLEASE, MURDER"

FAMOUS PLAYERS-LASKY

EMPRESS

HE WON INTERNATIONAL FAME WITH THESE TWO PICTURES! WHICH IS HIS BEST?

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A train-load of people saw her disappear, but not one would admit it!

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Africa Waits

By ACHMED ABDULLAH

CHAPTER XVII

"I WON'T let you do it."

Lincoln's voice had an edge to it.

Again the other laughed.

"Listen," he announced. "I am a man washed with seventy times seventy waters of shrewdness and iniquity. Also, I am your friend. And so," slowly, "why not tell me the whole truth?"

"The whole . . ."

"That you fear this girl—oh, yes—she being a spy. But, also, that—ah—even spies, women spies, have soft, soft lips and white, generous arms."

"I swear to you . . ."

"Why perjure yourself? I, too, have been in love—" he sighed—"more often than there are hairs in my beard. Very well, I shall not harm her."

"What about other men harming her?" the American asked quickly.

"War, trouble, may be coming this way. And the girl—a Christian, alone, defenceless . . ."

"Say no more, saheb! I shall stay in Yebbs for a while. After all," he smiled, "the women here are pretty and the wines excellent."

He paused; then spoke very gravely.

"In case of trouble, I shall take her into my own house and, later on, smuggle her out of the country to safety. She shall be to me as my own flesh and blood — my mother, my sister—may I eat dirt if I lie!"

They shook hands, and Zaman Khan asked:

"When are you leaving?"

"Within an hour. As soon as I've found a guide."

"You'll find one over there," pointing west, "in the huts of the Negroes. And you will need money for the journey—and a better weapon than your Bedawin rifle."

He reached into his broad waistband and produced a well-filled purse and a heavy army revolver. Lincoln took both.

"Thank you," he said simply.

"There was a silence. Then the Afghan exclaimed forcibly:

"Some day, saheb," he said, "we shall meet again—and, perhaps, fight side by side."

"God grant it, friend."

Zaman Khan walked away, with a heavy swagger, and the American, without asking himself why he did it, returned to the inn and entered the room where Nancy Brown sat, busily scribbling in a small notebook.

* * *

She looked up. "Writing down my impressions," she told him. "Going to make a book of it. All about Africa—and the sort of people one meets there—and how a nice man warned me." She lit a cigaret. "I suppose you've come to repeat your warning?"

"No," was his curt reply.

"Well—don't be so sulky."

"I," he announced, "have come to say goodbye."

"Oh—really?"

"I'm leaving tonight."

She did not speak; only looked at him. And he wondered why she was looking at him so queerly, so searchingly, and then, on the spur of the moment, perhaps for the first time since he had reached manhood, he was guilty of sentimental words.

For in a low voice he asked:

"Types such as me lack . . ."

"Luck?" she echoed.

"Yes, I need it."

"Something—something serious in the wind?"

"Very serious."

She held out her hand. He took it. "Of course I wish you luck," she said soberly, sincerely. "All the luck in the world!"

"Thanks."

He was going to say more; not about his mission. Of course not. But how he felt about her.

But he did not speak; could not. He loathed what he called fumbling — fumbling mentally, spiritually. He was his New England inheritance.

So he bowed, left—and, as the door closed on him, it occurred to him that, doubtless for the last time in his life, he had spoken with a fellow-American . . .

* * *

With calm efficiency he set about his final preparations. He visited the bazaar where he bought mules, rifles, tobacco, a bag of provisions, and extra box of revolver ammunition and a cheap silver watch.

Then he went to the Negro quarter, on the outskirts of town, in search of a guide.

From open-air kitchens the sound of frying escaped and the reek of cooking palm-oil. The men squatted or squatting on their haunches, smoking and spitting and bickering and laughing. The women were at their cooking, finding time the while to unbraid their husbands and their offspring in high, shrill voices. Children of all ages and all degrees of nudity were shouting and playing in the filthy gutters.

Poverty was everywhere, disease. But they were a happy, friendly folk. Friendly, too, at least at first, to Lincoln.

They saw in him the Arab, the man of superior lineage. Once upon a time, within living memory, the Arabs had invaded their peaceful villages with fire and sword, had chained and yoked and driven them, sold them as if they were cattle. Still—and the American thought of a parallel, psychological reaction in his own country, south of the Mason-Dixon line—they preferred, to this day, their former masters to the others, the Europeans, who had brought them freedom.

Their greetings were effusive:

"The salute, O Sheikh!"

"Welcome—and the peace!"

"Your blessings on us—and the Lord's choicest blessing on you!"

He gave greetings in return as he wandered about, looking for a guide.

(To Be Continued)

V.

McCoy Health Service

Butter seems to have been used in some form ever since the earliest domestication of animals. Butter can be made from the milk of sheep, goats, mares, buffaloes and other animals, but cow's milk is now the principal source of butter fat in practically every civilized country. It is estimated that it takes about 27 pounds of milk to make one pound of butter.

The public taste in butter changes from time to time. At the present the type which is preferred is the very lightly salted and very lightly colored variety. However, in the past, table butter was generally heavily salted and a very deep yellow color. The natural color of butter is pale yellow, except when the butter is made from milk which is above the average in richness.

Creamery butter contains about 81 per cent of fat, and about 15 per cent of water. The best varieties have a pleasing flavor and a firm, waxy body. Sweet butter is made from sweet cream, without the addition of a starter. Originally, most butter was prepared on the farm where the cows were raised, each family making enough butter for its own use, but now it is common for the butter making to be done in commercial creameries.

Butter is a valuable food for everyone. It is an excellent source of vitamin A. The fat which it contains adds to its nutritive value and also has a desirable lubricating effect within the alimentary canal.

The use of butter makes many foods more appetizing than they would otherwise be. For example, the addition of butter to cooked non-starchy vegetables provides a more pleasing flavor than is the case when such vegetables are eaten plain. Butter may also add to the attractiveness of toast, muffins and waffles. It is also used extensively as a seasoning for baked potatoes, spaghetti, macaroni and rice. If you have never tried the plain macaroni which has been boiled and drained and is then served with butter, you have a treat waiting for you. Make this the main Marche food at the luncheon meal and combine it with cooked vegetables and you will discover you have a satisfying and appetizing menu.

As butter readily absorbs odors coming from other foods, you must be careful in storing butter to keep it away from onions, fish, and other foods which might impart an undesirable flavor. You will find that butter placed in dishes in refrigerators or ice boxes will remain fresher and more attractive when these storage units are kept spotlessly clean.

In some families where the income is small and where the butter bill for several children amounts to quite an item, it may be advantageous to use some of the butter substitutes now available. They are perfectly wholesome.

If there is any time of year when fats and oils are particularly desirable, it is during the colder months.

All questions regarding health and diet will be answered. Large, stamped, self-addressed envelope must be enclosed. Write on one side of paper only. Letters must not exceed 150 words. Address McCoy Health Service, The McCoy Building, 1151 West 6th Street, Los Angeles, Calif.

V.

Debunker



The popular idea that an "only child" is sure to be badly spoiled, to be selfish, priggish, timid self-conscious and unsocial has been exploded by psychologists, who have found that children who grow up alone in a home are just as well adjusted and well behaved as children with brothers and sisters. So we have been wasting a lot of sympathy all these years on the "only child".

V.

Two U.S. Airfields In China Raided By Nippon Planes

U.S. 14TH AIR FORCE HEADQUARTERS IN CHINA, July 26—(Delayed)—(AP)—The largest Japanese air raid ever made against American installations in China was rebuffed today with the destruction of 16 enemy aircraft and damaging of many others by outnumbered fighters. United States Air Force headquarters announced.

Approximately 100 Japanese bombers and fighters attacked two United States air bases in Hunan province during the forays, but were driven off with a loss of 16 planes destroyed, 16 probably destroyed and eight others damaged.

HOLD EVERYTHING



"Who's a stuffed shirt?"

LAFF A-DAY



"Now wait 'til he gets the tray down, before you fire him."

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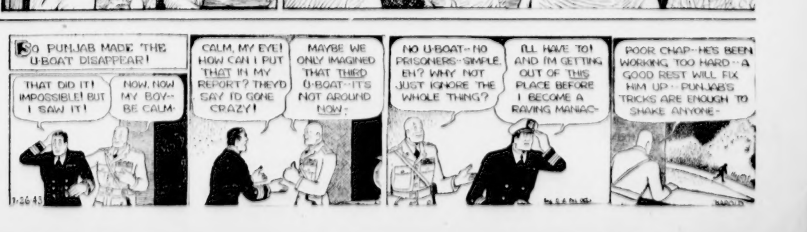
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GASOLINE ALLEY



ORPHAN ANNIE



2,300 Tons Bombs

Heaviest Raid Rocks Hamburg

By LYNN HEINZERLING

LONDON, July 26.—(AP)—In the greatest aerial assault ever launched against a single target, R.A.F. and Canadian bombers Saturday night attacked Hamburg, Germany's most important port, and submarine centre, with more than 2,300 tons of high explosives and fire bombs.

United States heavy bombers followed through in daylight, pouring more explosives on the still-smoking port. The daylight raiders also hammered the German naval base of Kiel, a United States army headquarters communique said, while medium bombers escorted by R.A.F. Spitfires blasted industrial targets near Ghent, Belgium, during the day.

Nineteen American heavy bombers were lost as the United States airmen made their deepest penetration into Germany, attacking aircraft factories at Warnemunde, near the Baltic port of Rostock. They also hammered the seaplane base of Wustrow in addition to attacking Hamburg and Kiel.

HIT FOKKER PLANT

R.A.F. medium bombers attacked the Fokker aircraft factory at Amsterdam in the Netherlands today also, scoring bomb hits "right across the target," the air ministry news service reported. Escorted by Spitfires, they met no opposition except for anti-aircraft fire.

"Preliminary reports indicate great damage was done," said an air ministry communique describing the night assault on Hamburg. It signalized the resumption with clearing weather of the Allies' round-the-clock onslaught on Germany's industrial heart.

The record pounding of Hamburg's maze of docks and shipbuilding yards followed Saturday's daylight raid by American heavy bombers against the enemy's far northern naval base at Trodnheim and his new war factories at Heroyabn, Norway, the latter within 100 miles of Oslo.

BLAST ITALIAN PORT

Saturday night, while Hamburg was trembling to the shock of hundreds of one and two-ton blockbuster bombs, R.A.F. Lancaster bombers from North Africa circled over the Italian port of Leghorn on the Northwest coast of Italy to blast its installations before continuing on across the Alps to their home bases in England.

—V—

Gallant Greeks Need Your Help To Battle Foe

The Canadian Greek War Relief fund has passed its objective of $30,000 in the Edmonton area and the aim now is to reach the highest possible over-subscription before next Saturday when the campaign will definitely close.

The Edmonton committee has asked that all donations be in the mail by Saturday as it will not be possible to acknowledge receipts after that date. Country points are requested to complete their work this week and forward their donations as soon as possible.

The generous support of people across the Dominion have given the Greek War Relief fund the means of carrying on for another year. If you have not already contributed your are invited to send a donation to J. G. Nickerson, manager, Edmonton main branch, The Royal Bank of Canada, or to any branch of The Royal Bank.

Previously acknowledged	$29,164.17
A Friend	5.00
Roy Singer	10.00
Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Cummings, McKay	2.00
Friend	10.00
Major B. H. Pearse	10.00
H. W. Joslin	50.00
Miss J. Shaxin	3.00
A. Marshall	1.00
Four Friends	4.28
Mrs. J. McMillan	2.00
Miss I. McMillan	2.00
Robert Gordon	25.00
Mrs. E. L. Burrill	1.00
From Westlock	
Geo. MacLachlan	10.00
L. W. Kunelius	5.00
Mrs. Jackman	1.00
Jno. Gray	1.00
L. H. Campbell	5.00
W. McIntosh	1.00
R. Sutherland	1.00
Grade X and XI High School	4.00
R. Patrick	1.00
Mrs. H. R. Grant	2.00
Rev. Fr. Rooney	1.00
Mrs. W. Race	1.00
H. R. Hide	5.00
L. Loree	1.00
Armstrong Children	4.00
Mrs. Wm. Sexty	1.00
Mrs. Mary E. Reed	25.00
Alex Campbell	1.00
Harry Locke	1.00
Mrs. Joe Goulgeon	1.00
Mrs. A. Taillefer	1.00
Mr. A. Lyons	5.00
Grade 1 and 2 Westlock School	3.86
Mrs. Seymour	1.00
Mr. Whatley	1.00
Mrs. Haynes	1.00
Mr. and Mrs. C. Baker	3.00
Mr. J. T. Proudlove	5.00
H. B. Fraser	5.00
F. Dickenson	2.00
Mrs. Dieffenbaugh	2.00
W. McDougal	2.00
W. Crone	1.00
Brs. J. Bowling	1.00
Mrs. Bruder	1.00
Sunnybank Victory Club	30.00
Mrs. Broughton	1.00
Mr. Cowin	1.00
G. T.	1.00
H. Patterson	5.00
O. H. Hunter	5.00
Grade 3 and 4 Westlock School	2.45
C. Kirby	1.00
B. Ferguson	1.00
Fred Lyons	5.00
G. Miller	1.00
Miss A. Brooks	1.00
Mr. and Mrs. E. Renton	2.00
J. Crone	2.00
Mrs. A. Zaczowski	1.00
J. Hickey	1.00
A. Horrocks	1.00
Total	$29,461.80

—V—

Auto Damaged

Upholstery in the front seat of an auto owned by A. E. Rimmers, 10154 145 street, was damaged by fire about 11:45 p.m. Saturday, while the vehicle was parked at the Capital Hill service station.

The proprietor of a 142 street drug store informed authorities that he had seen a 15-year-old youth leaving the auto and thought he had been sleeping there. Damage was confined to the front seat upholstery.

Failed Get Drinks But Locate Youth

Two men, Lester McQuaid and Franics Madigan, of Fort St. John, missed their train to Dawson Creek on Saturday afternoon, while waiting and looking for a youth who had approached them and asked if they wanted to purchase some liquor, after which he left and didn't return.

With a description of the boy, supplied by the men, city officials went to a 98 street home, but learned he had not returned there. A visit to the Crescent Shows on Kingsway located him.

The money was returned to its owners and the youth was locked up. Police records show that he was guilty of a similar offence a few days ago, at which time he had been allowed to go home, after he promised to repay some money, which he failed to do.

ALL HOME CANNING SUGAR COUPONS

Are good, effective July 26

Early arrival of sugar shipments has made it possible to advance the validity dates of August and September home canning coupons. All Canning Sugar Coupons expire September 30.

The change enables women who want to do so, to do more preserving now. The total sugar allowance, however, will not be increased as additional sugar supplies are not anticipated.

THE WARTIME PRICES AND TRADE BOARD

Visiting City



John, V. Glenwright, Toronto, general manager, Commercial Life Assurance Co., of Canada, who arrived in Edmonton Monday in the course of a business tour of Western Canada. He is a guest at the MacDonald hotel.

Dutch Exhibit War Trophies Is Opened Here

Continued from Page Nine

Dutch aircraft and anti-aircraft brought down many German machines during the invasion of the Netherlands.

The "No Surrender" theme of the exhibit is strikingly depicted by scores of photo-murals, paintings, cartoons, posters, dioramas, double-image shadow-boxes, map murals, costumes and uniforms.

After its showing in Edmonton, the exhibit will continue its nation-wide tour including all important Canadian cities.

THANKS FROM NETHERLANDS

L. D. Hyndman, K.C., vice-consul of the Netherlands, who attended the opening of the exhibition "No Surrender" spoke to the officials present on behalf of the Dutch people whose bravery in defying the Nazi oppressors was demonstrated at the exhibition.

"On behalf of the government of Her Majesty Queen Wilhelmina of the Netherlands, it is my privilege to welcome you here today at this the official opening of the Netherlands Government War Exhibition which is, I think, most appropriately entitled "No Surrender."

SAID MR. HYNDMAN

"Though by birth and the heritage of several generations I am a Canadian and cannot claim any Dutch blood in my veins, nevertheless I am very proud to represent as vice-consul for Northern Alberta the courageous government of a courageous people. The Dutch people for many years until those tragic days in May, 1940, succeeded in living in peace and harmony with their neighbors, but now whenever and wherever the chance presents itself both in Holland and elsewhere throughout the world, they fight with grim determination to throw off the yokes of their oppressors, the Nazis and the Japanese, so that once again they may live in peace and freedom, contributing their many talents to the rebuilding of democracy and a decent way of life upon this tragic earth.

"To you Mr. Wildman may I express many thanks for the assistance and co-operation which the Eaton Company, yourself and your staff have accorded us in making this exhibition possible this week. Her Majesty's Government will be very delighted indeed to learn that such a distinguished company gathered here today at the opening of the exhibition.

"I was in Ottawa three weeks ago at the invitation of the Netherlands government to attend the christening ceremonies of H.R.H. Princess Margriet Francisca, the third daughter of Princess Juliana and Prince Bernhardt. There it was my privilege to be presented to Her Majesty Queen Wilhelmina, H.R.H. Princess Juliana and H.R.H. Prince Bernhardt and at that time Princess Juliana expressed to me her hope that the exhibition now touring Western Canada would prove a success. I was able to assure her that we in the West were greatly interested in the welfare of Holland and I felt the exhibition would be most interesting and instructive.

ARE INTERESTED

"The Dutch people are generally interested in Canada and are fully conscious of the Canadian war effort. Even those in occupied Holland from their under-ground movement and secret printing presses are kept acquainted with this information. Netherlanders will always be grateful to Canadians for their interest in the fate of Holland and the fact that Canada provided a haven of peace and security for Princess Juliana and the little Princesses Beatrix and Irene, who have lived quietly in Ottawa since the summer of 1940.

"That a Royal child of the House of Orange Nassau should have been born in Ottawa on Jan. 19, 1943, should always be a source of satisfaction to the peoples of both countries. The Dutch greatly appreciate the action of the Canadian Government in officially decreeing that the hospital room in Ottawa where the Princess Margriet Francisca was born was declared extra territorial so that the baby Princess might be born a citizen of the Netherlands. That event is probably unique in the annals of any Royal House.

"This exhibition is emblematic of the Dutch war effort and its title "No Surrender" signifies the attitude of all good Netherlanders to the cause of world freedom."

—V—

The United States would contain 1,300,000,000 inhabitants if it were as thickly populated as Puerto Rico.

Before the Magistrate

Theft of 7 Bottles Extract Draws Two-Month Jail Term

Dorothy Deville and Gertrude Menini, charged with theft, were told by Magistrate Harold L. Hawe, K.C., in police court Monday morning that he "didn't know what girls were coming to." There was too much of this stealing going on, at least one case a day of theft from city stores, he continued. He was going to put them out of the way where they wouldn't steal, he added. He sentenced the first named to three months with hard labor, while her partner was fined $20 and costs or 30 days with hard labor.

Dorothy Deville was taken in by the second accused and another girl, upon her release from jail recently, after serving 60 days, the court was told, and that was how Gertrude Menini had become involved. They were seen in an Edmonton departmental store about 4:45 p.m. Saturday, as they attempted to put two dresses into a shopping bag.

The former was told by the magistrate that she had been building up quite a record in a short time, and reminded her that she had been previously convicted for vagrancy intoxication.

George Plant was sentenced to two months with hard labor when he pleaded guilty to theft of seven bottles of extract, which he was seen to pick up in a store at 106 avenue and 97 street Saturday afternoon.

Accused told the court he had been in Edmonton for about two years, having come from Calgary to operate a jack-hammer. Some question about previous convictions came up as the magistrate read into his past.

"You were convicted of intoxication in June, in Edmonton," said the magistrate.

"That was last year," replied the accused.

"And in May, for an indecent act," continued Mr. Hawe.

"That was in February," corrected the accused.

Accused was seen to put the seven bottles of lemon and vanilla extract into his pocket by the manager of the store.

* * *

James Graham, charged with forging two cheques, for $38.50 and $35.40, was placed on $2,000 bond and his case was remanded until Wednesday.

* * *

James F. Moore, charged with vagrancy, was creating a disturbance on Saturday night, police evidence showed, and he had been brought to the station. During a search of the accused a liquor permit in the name of Dobson was found, as well as a registration card in the same name.

At the time of his apprehension, continued the witness, the accused was accompanied by three youths, of 15, 16 and 17 years old.

Accused told the court that he had met a man named Dobson on the train from Calgary, and he had given him his registration certificate. The crown asked that the case be adjourned while the matter was probed. Several more charges might be laid, it was indicated.

Edmonton Pilot Receives Wings



H Fleetwood.

Sgt.-Pilot John Henry (Harry) Fleetwood, son of Mr. and Mrs. William Fleetwood of Edmonton, who received his wings at the graduation exercises in Calgary Friday afternoon. He enlisted in July, 1942, and received his training at High River and Calgary. Harry has been posted to Rivers, Manitoba, where he will take an instructor's course.

—V—

Heavy Rain Falls During Week-End

In spite of reports from other parts of the province that rain is badly needed for crops, Edmonton seems to be getting its share of showers. Late Saturday night it started to rain again and Edmontonians awoke Sunday morning to face a steady downpour. About noon however, it stopped again, and an hour or so later the sun shone on dripping trees and puddles.

The bright sunny afternoon brought people out into the parks in spite of the wet ground underfoot. Towards evening the gray clouds piled up in the sky again and at eight o'clock another heavy shower fell. The shower aws accompanied by heavy thunder but no lightning.

About 10 minutes after the shower had started it almost stopped and then started all over again with increased intensity this time bringing hail. The hail was not heavy enough to do much damage. The total precipitation was .46 inches.

The hail lasted only a few seconds and then the sun shone through th rain drops and a beautiful double rainbow appeared in the sky.

—V—

Farmers of Tofield will benefit from a plan formulated by that community's Farm for Victory Committee, whereby 60 high school students will be employed on stooking and threshing operations this fall. A dormitory is to be provided for the students in Tofield, and three local teachers have volunteered to look after their interests, and supervise games. It is expected this arrangement will provide valuable assistance to Tofield farmers, in much the same way as similar plans benefited Edmonton district farmers last year.

What's on the Air

The following programs are supplied to The Bulletin by the broadcasting companies and any variations are due to last-minute changes by the broadcasting systems or stations concerned.

CFRN—1260 k.c. Sunwapta Broadcasting Co. Ltd., Edmonton.
CKUA—580 k.c. University of Alberta.
CJCA—930 k.c. Taylor and Pearson Broadcasting Co. Ltd., Edmonton.
CBK—540 k.c. Watrous, Sask. Prairie regional station of the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation.
N—National Broadcasting Company Stations: KOA, 850 k.c.; KFI, 640 k.c.; KHQ, 590 k.c.
C—Columbia Broadcasting System Stations: KVI, 570 k.c.; KGL, 1160 k.c.; WCCO, 830 k.c.; KNX, 1070 k.c.; KIRO, 710 k.c.

Tonight's Program

5.00—Sweet Dance. CFRN. Sports interview. CJCA.
5.15—Kiddies' program. CJCA. Sound-off. CFRN.
5.30—News. CFRN.
5.45—Meet the band. CFRN. Lum 'n' Abner. CJCA.
6.00—Wilson Woodside. CFRN. CBK. Mart Kenny. CJCA.
6.05—Dinner music. CFRN. Victory parade. Mart Kenney. CJCA.
6.15—For children only. CFRN.
6.30—Vic Arden. CJCA. Dinner music. CFRN.
6.45—News. CFRN.
7.00—Opera hour. CJCA. Command performance. CFRN.
7.30—Fred Waring. CFRN.
7.45—Paul Rychel in recital. CFRN.
8.00—CBC news. CFRN. CJCA.
8.15—Canadian round-up. CBK. CJCA. Premier Manning. CFRN.
8.30—Preserving time. CJCA. Barn dance. CFRN.
8.45—CBC help wanted. CJCA.
9.00—Moments with great composers. CJCA.
9.30—RCAF Manning band. CJCA.
9.45—News of the day. CFRN. News commentary. CJCA.
10.00—News. CJCA. Barn dance. CFRN.
10.15—Orchestra. CJCA.
10.30—Boulevard of dreams. CFRN. Prof. Sedgewick. CJCA.
10.45—Serenade in rhythm. CJCA.
11.00—News. CJCA. CBK. CBC news commentary. CFRN.
11.15—Eventide echoes. CFRN. G. I. Jive. CJCA.

Tuesday Morning

6.30—Sunrise roundup and news. CJCA.
6.45—Are you a genius? CFRN.
7.00—Marching to victory. CFRN. Farm forum. CJCA. Breakfast club. CBK.
7.15—Musical clock. CJCA. Farm forum. CFRN.
7.30—Rise and shine. CFRN. News and music. CJCA.
8.00—News. CJCA. CBK. CFRN.
8.15—Morning reveille. CJCA. Tick-tock tunes. CFRN.
8.30—Jean Hinds. CFRN.
8.45—Grain and news. CJCA. Markets. CFRN. Devotions. CBK.
9.00—Road of life. CJCA. CBK. The lady sings. CFRN.
9.15—News in French. CBK. Master musicians. CFRN. Jingles. CJCA.
9.30—Soldier's wife. CJCA. CBK. Musical comedy. CFRN.
9.45—Lucy Linton. CJCA. CBK. Home front. CFRN.
10.00—BBC news. CJCA. CBK. Voice of memory. CFRN.
10.15—Big Sister. CJCA. CBK. Minstrel hall. CFRN.
10.30—Recorded Varieties. CFRN. On the home front. CJCA.
10.45—Consol capers. CFRN. Rose room. CJCA.
11.00—Club calendar. CJCA. Melody revue. CFRN. Police bulletins. CBK.
11.15—Sketches of melody. CJCA. Daily diary. CFRN.
11.30—Castles in the air. CFRN. Dick Todd sings. CJCA.
11.45—Claire Wallace. They tell me. CJCA.

Tuesday Afternoon

12.00—Noonday show. CJCA. The noon show. CFRN. News. CBK.
12.15—Sports folio. CFRN. Mid-day music. CKUA.
12.30—News. CJCA. Noon show. CFRN. Farm broadcast. CBK.
12.45—Newscast. CFRN. Grain and prices. CJCA.
1.00—Mary Marlin. CJCA. CBK. Markets. CFRN.
1.15—Ma Perkins. CJCA. CBK. Claire Wallace. They tell me. CFRN.
1.30—Pepper Young. CJCA. CBK. Kato Mendelssohn. CFRN.
1.45—Snow village. CJCA. Styles in novelty. CFRN.
2.00—Pirani recital (CBC). CFRN. Song time. CJCA.
2.15—News and prog. CJCA. Us on a bus. CFRN.
2.30—Barrhead booster club. CFRN.
2.45—Youth in wartime. CBK. Youth in wartime. CBK.
3.00—Front line family. CFRN. CBK. Stu. Roberts. CJCA.
3.15—Harry James. CJCA. Spotlight on rhythm. CFRN.
3.30—Tea time. CFRN. News. CJCA.
3.45—Listeners' favorites. CFRN. Spotlight bands. CJCA.
4.00—Western five. CJCA. CBK. For mother and dad. CFRN.
4.15—Music by Bing. CJCA.
4.30—Mario Bernie. CFRN. John Charles Thomas. CJCA. French program. CBK.
4.45—BBC news. CFRN. CBK.

Tuesday Evening

5.00—Sweet dance. CFRN. CBC Crusaders in Brittany. CJCA.
5.15—Kiddies' program. CJCA. Great music. CFRN.
5.30—News. CFRN. CBK.
5.45—Meet the band. CFRN. Lum and Abner. CJCA.
6.00—Grattan O'Leary. CFRN. CBK. Musical program. CJCA.
6.05—Merchant navy show. CFRN.
6.30—Memory Lane. CFRN. Summer theatre. CJCA.
6.45—News. CFRN.
7.00—Russ Gerow orch. CJCA. Kay Kayser college. CFRN.
7.30—Fred Waring. CFRN. Passing parade. CJCA.
7.45—Stan Ross. CFRN.
8.00—News. CJCA. CBK. CFRN.
8.15—Treasure trail. CJCA. To be announced. CFRN.
8.30—Fitch bandwagon. CFRN.
8.45—Alan Prescott. CJCA.
9.00—Front-line theatre. CFRN. Jackie Scott. CJCA.
9.15—Music. CJCA.
9.30—Nabob party time. CJCA. Just relax. CFRN.
9.45—News of the day. CFRN.
10.00—News. CJCA. Richardson orch. CFRN.
10.15—Orchestra. CJCA.
10.30—To be announced. CJCA. Your favorite music. CFRN. Latin Americans. CBK.
10.45—To be announced. CJCA. Vagabond road. CBK.
11.00—News. CFRN. CJCA. CBK.
11.15—Eventide echoes. CFRN. How do you say it? CJCA.

Store Opens at 9:30 a.m., Closes at 5:30 p.m. Daily, Except Wednesday, 9:30 a.m. to 12:30 p.m.—To Call EATON'S, Dial 9-1-2

EATON'S TUESDAY STORE NEWS

Looking Around!

Strawberries In Cream . . .

Or, more literally, strawberries ON cream! You'll find them in our newest, gayest, most appetite-rousing table cloths in the Staples department. We can't imagine any prettier background for Summer meals! Big, bright, luscious strawberries in a colorful wreath on a creamy cotton cloth — or spilling from baskets onto contrasting bands of color stencilled on cream colored cotton. They're in the handy 52x52-inch size, and, need we add, are humdingers for laundering! You get all this for just $2.95—a modest price we think!

Pine Cone Pretty

No one ever thought of this before, we'll bet—but come see how pretty bright pine cones can be on a table cloth! Gay as gay can be with pottery dishes, a "natural" for the cottage! Creamy colored cotton with giant cones in clear strong reds, yellows, blues, greens. Generous 52x52-inch size, selling at $2.95. At the same price we have a host of horticultural lovelies — mostly floral designs, lifelike enough to make your Victory Garden flowers hang their heads in shame!

Kitchen Kapers

You'll be cutting capers in the kitchen with tea toweling pretty as this! Imagine big, rosy-red poppies scattered over a creamy cotton ground with clever border designs and blue leaves. Imagine it also with the design reversed —blue poppies and red leaves! MUCH too pretty for just wiping dishes, say most customers—and they trot away with lengths for kitchen curtains, for gay place mat sets, for runners! Available in "Good Neighbour" designs, too — all about 16 inches wide and 59c a yard.
—Staples, Main Floor

Your Best Bows

The young crowd loves them—and your best beau will love you with a bow in your hair. No need to fuss with tying and adjusting — get your ready-made bow at EATON'S Notion Counter. We've all kinds—little bows, big bows, double bows, triple bows — all neatly fastened onto combs so all you have to do is slide one behind your pompadour, or above your roll, or behind one ear! Corded and plain ribbons in polka dots, stripes, plaids, plain shades, even white. Some very lush looking Kelly green velvet bows caught our eye, too—pretty with any pastel frock. EACH 19c to 45c.
—Notions, Main Floor

Hassock Hobbie Horses . . .

Combining fun and comfort—the amusing new hassocks in our furniture department! First thought is how grand they'd be in the children's room—second thought, what fun to have them in your recreation room or at the Summer cottage! Styled on "horsey" lines but much more restful to "ride". They're splendid little footstools — well filled and covered in smooth leatherette—light or dark plain shades with contrasting piping, or novelty white nautical designs on blue. Some have small wheels — small children will adore them! Each $4.75
—Furniture, Second Floor

GREAT FOR THE BOYS' PARCELS
Snack TABS
Tasty, "chewy" tablets of concentrated food containing malted milk, Ogilvie "TONIK" Wheat Germ, chocolate & sugar.
70 TABS — 50¢
—Drug Section, Main Floor



"NO SURRENDER"

That's the Spirit of the Dutch!
That's the Name of the

Netherlands Government War Exhibition
on
EATON'S Lower Floor ALL THIS WEEK

A heart stirring display that tells the story of the resistance being put up by the Dutch — both in their native land and in their overseas dominions. Don't miss it!

NO ADMISSION CHARGE

Ice Refrigerators

Limited Quantity Shop Early For Yours!

Practically a necessity during the warm weather when perishable foods may prove a health hazard if not kept in refrigeration! Modern style box in gleaming white enamelled finish—a handsome as well as useful addition to your kitchen. Sealed air insulation—separate ice and food compartments, both of which are roomy and air-conditioned. Splendid value at its thrifty pricing. EACH, **$69.50**

—If desired, Budget Plan Terms in accordance with Wartime Prices and Trade Regulations, may be arranged.
—Housewares, Lower Floor

MEN'S WORK PANTS

Styled for Summer Wear!



Grand comfort here—and the promise of long, satisfactory wear! Men's Summer work pants in light and medium weight cotton materials—striped and herringbone weaves for choice! Four pockets, belt loops and suspender buttons, plain bottoms. Colors of grey, green and blue—sizes 32 to 42 PAIR **$2.95**
—Men's Wear, Main Floor

TWEED SUITS

For Little Boys!

Rugged, practical and not too hot—cotton tweeds that are just right for Summer! Jacket is in single breasted style—neat and trim fitting. Two pairs of well cut pants, one pair of longs and one pair of shorts—both with snug fitting waist. Colors of green or blue in checked patterns—sizes 4 to 6x. 3-PIECE SUIT **$4.98**
—Children's Wear, Second Floor

Handsome Coffee Tables

You'll want one of these smart coffee tables for your own living room! Beautifully designed with Duncan Phyffe legs and claw feet — and a richly veneered top. Sturdily constructed of birch and finished in walnut. Useful as well as ornamental — and priced in keeping with present day budgets. EACH **$9.95**
—Furniture, Second Floor

BARGAIN SECTION

Women's Sweaters
Coat style cotton sweaters in a fancy knitted stitch—button front, short sleeves. Smart for Summer wear! Colors of maize, blue, green and red—a few in white, too. Sizes 14 to 20. EACH **$1.79**

White Tea Towels
Strongly woven huckaback cotton tea towels in snowy white. Long-wearing—thriftily priced! Size about 18 x 36 inches. EACH **39c**

Practical Hose
SUBSTANDARDS
Women's hose for everyday wear. Rayon-plaited-on-cotton in assorted fawn shades. Sizes $8\frac{1}{2}$ to $10\frac{1}{2}$. PAIR **29c**

Boys' Golf Hose
Boys' cotton marl golf hose in shades of blue, grey or brown with contrasting cuffs. Turn-down cuffs or self-supporting tops—sizes 7 to 10 **25c**

Gay Tea Towels
Absorbent cotton tea towels that do a thorough job of drying dishes. Bright additions to your kitchen! Checked patterns in assorted colors—size about 13x27 inches. EACH **23c**

No Mail Orders, No Delivery.
—Bargain Section, Lower Floor

Shop Early — T. EATON Co WESTERN LIMITED — Shop Tuesday